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1934



City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF HULL

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

1934



CITY & COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.

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NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

HULL PRINTERS LIMITED

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—Continued.

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Staff of the Health Department, 1934.

Medical Officer of Health :

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Deputy-Medical Officer of Health :

* R. RAINES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

HELEN STANDRING, M.D., D.P.H.

D. A. CADMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

D. DIAMOND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

H. MASON LEETE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

LILLIAS HARDIE, M.D.

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ALICE STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

J. R. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B.

H. M. COHEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

R. C. HOLDERNESS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

A. C. MORRISON, M.D., D.P.H.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

Medical Superintendent : H. MASON LEETE, M.D.

Resident Medical Officers, City Hospital : R. H. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1st February, 1934.)

F. J. H. CRAWFORD, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. (from 5th February, 1934).

Resident Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Sanatorium : P. R. FANNING, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Matron (Infectious Diseases Hospitals) : JULIA ARMSTRONG, A.R.R.C.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Senior Tuberculosis Officer : D. DIAMOND, M.R.C.S.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer : J. R. PATERSON, M.B.

Five Tuberculosis Nurses and one Male Health Visitor.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Inspector of Midwives : HELEN STANDRING, M.D.

*Clinic Medical Officers : ETHEL M. TOWNEND, M.D.

* ADA JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

* JANET M. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B.

* ELIZABETH McVICKER REDFERN, M.B., Ch.B.

Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Home : GWYNETH D. GRIFFITH, M.D., F.R.C.S.

One Junior Resident Medical Officer.

Matron, Maternity Home : KATHLEEN V. CONI.

Assistant Inspector of Midwives : MABEL HARRISON.

Twenty-three Health Visitors. Two Dining Superintendents.

Venereal Diseases.

*Medical Officers : E. HARRISON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

R. J. BARLEE, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.

*Pathologist : W. W. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

* Part-time Officers.

Staff of the Health Department, 1934—Continued.

Public Assistance :

Anlaby Road Hospital and Institution :

Resident Medical Officer : D. L. MACRAE TOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
Two Assistant Medical Officers.
Master and Matron : F. CULSHAW, M.B.E. and Mrs. CULSHAW.
Superintendent Nurse : Miss E. A. DOWSETT.

Beverley Road Hospital and Institution :

Medical Officer : D. V. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B.
Two Assistant Medical Officers.
Master and Matron : W. R. STEDMAN and Mrs. STEDMAN (to 30th September, 1934).
Superintendent Nurse : Miss T. FERGUSON.

Corporation Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc. :

Part-time Medical Staff, etc. :

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	2	Radiologists	....	....	....	2
Orthopædic Surgeons	....	2	Dental Surgeons	....	....	2
Visiting Surgeons	....	2	District Medical Officers (all of			
Consulting Physician	....	1	whom are Public Vaccinators)			10

Food Inspection :

Veterinary Surgeon and Chief Food Inspector : H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and Food Inspector : P. D. DUNN, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.
Four Assistant Inspectors.

Sanitary :

Chief Sanitary Inspector : F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
34 Assistant Inspectors.

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : W. MATANLE.
47 Clerks.†

SUMMARY :

Medical Staff (whole and part-time)	....	....	....	50
Veterinary Surgeons	....	....	....	2
Clerical	....	....	....	48
Male Inspectors	....	....	....	35
Health Visitors, T.B. Nurses, etc.	....	....	....	47
Teachers	....	....	....	2
Nursing Staff (indoor)	....	....	....	294
Male and Female Attendants	....	....	....	92
Domestic Staff	....	....	....	131
Scrubbers	....	....	....	135
Tradesmen (tailors, shoemakers, upholsterers, etc.)	....	....	....	12
Disinfecting and Ambulance Staffs, Hospital Porters, Gardeners, etc.	....	....	....	75
Remainder of Public Assistance Institutional Staff (whole and part-time)	31
				<hr/> 954

† Including staff at Institutions, Hospitals, etc.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY
AND INTRODUCTION.

Summary for 1934.

Area in Acres.....	13,392	
Population at Census of 1931	313,544	
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the City at Census of 1931	74,397	
Average number of persons in each inhabited building at Census of 1931....	4.2	
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931	77,939	
	1934.	1933.
Estimated Population in July	319,600	319,900
Estimated number of inhabited houses (at 31st March, 1935 and 1934)	83,852	81,547
Number of births	5,859	5,740
1934— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 2,841; Female, 2,745; Total, 5,586. <i>Illegitimate births</i> : Male, 131; Female, 142; Total, 273.		
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population	18.3	17.9
Number of Deaths	3,644	4,186
Crude death-rate (deaths per 1,000 of the population)	11.4	13.1
Adjusted death-rate	12.5*	14.4
Natural increase of the population during the year	2,215	1,554
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year): <i>Legitimate</i> , 356; <i>Illegitimate</i> , 19; Total	375	440
Infant Mortality per 1,000 births: <i>Legitimate</i> , 64; <i>Illegitimate</i> , 70; Rate.....	64	77
Number of Deaths under the age of one month	173	177
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 births	29.5	30.8
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, Child-birth: Sepsis, 16; Other Causes, 14; Total	30	33
Deaths from Influenza	20	187
Deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	337	402
Deaths from Measles	3	42
Deaths from Whooping Cough	14	12
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	46	75
Death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whoop- ing Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.5	0.7
Death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of children under two years per 1,000 births	7.8	13.1

*Calculated by multiplying the crude death-rate (deaths per 1000 of the population) of 11.4 by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.10, to make it comparable from the mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area similarly modified by its own factor for the purpose. For explanatory note hereon, see pages 25 and 26.

Summary for 1934—*Continued.*

	1934.	1933.
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population	0·8	0·9
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0·9	1·1
Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1·4	1·3

The rateable value of the City at 31st March, 1935 and 1934 respectively, £1,708,299 £1,656,075.

Average rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges).....	18/2	18/2
Sum represented by a 1d. General Rate	£7,013	£6,900
Average yield of a 1d. General Rate (after taking into account the differential rating in the added areas and deducting cost of collection)	£6,369	£6,235

The expenditure of the Health Department during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1935, was as under :—

	Gross. £	Income. £	Net. £
General Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Hospital Services	137,124	18,155	118,969
Sanitary Section (not including the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal)	31,158	3,539	27,619
Public Assistance :—			
Institutional Relief	123,088	24,776	98,312
Out Relief—Ambulance Service and Drugs and Medical Appliances	4,173	—	4,173
TOTAL	<u>£295,543</u>	<u>46,470</u>	<u>249,073</u>

This expenditure represents a net charge on the ratepayers of 3/3·1d. in the £. The gross cost per head of the population is 18/6d. and the net cost 15/7d.

GUILDHALL,

HULL, August, 1935.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting to you my report upon the health, sanitary circumstances, and vital statistics of the City of Hull for the year 1934, I would direct your attention in this introductory letter to a few of the salient features of the report.

As in previous years, this report, which is an ordinary report of the series, has been prepared in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health. The annual report of the School Medical Officer, addressed more particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee, has again been incorporated with that of the Medical Officer of Health, to facilitate reference.

Among the ever-increasing activities under the supervision of the City Council, those assigned to the Health and Public Assistance Committee, the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee, and the Housing Committee, concerned as they are with public health problems, must take pride of place. The measures adopted by various Committees of the Corporation to ensure a high standard of personal, environmental, and communal hygiene are set forth in the pages of this report. The successful results herein recorded have been achieved by concerted action—"team work"—on the part of all the agencies operating in Hull for the preservation of the health of its citizens.

With regard to the general economic position, the amelioration noted in my last year's report was continued throughout 1934. The extent of this improvement is reflected in the statistics relating to unemployment. The average number of men registered as unemployed in one week of each month was 15,049 in 1934, as compared with 16,385 in 1933.

The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1934 was 18·3. Only once has it been below this figure, namely, in 1933, when the lowest birth-rate on record for the City was 17·9.

More pleasing is the reference in the report to the death-rate in the year under review when, at 11·4, it was the lowest on record, and showed a decrease of no less than 1·7 on the rate of 13·1 for the previous year.

Another record was that 1934 was the first year that the Hull rate for tuberculosis (0.92) had been below 1 per 1,000 of the population.

It is also gratifying to note that the infantile mortality rate of 64 per 1,000 births was the lowest ever recorded for this area. The rate for 1933 was 77. The number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth was 30 in 1934, as against 33 in the previous year.

I would take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committees concerned, the Chief Officials of the Corporation, and all the members of the staff of the Department for their very valuable co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health in the furtherance of the all-important work whose chief regard is the health of the City's inhabitants.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N. GEBBIE,

*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

GENERAL AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
AFFECTING THE AREA.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Meteorology. Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken twice daily, at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Hull has a lower rainfall than most parts of England, and in 1934, it was again low, being 21·30 inches, or 2·49 inches less than the figure for the previous year. There were 1,390 hours of bright sunshine, compared with 1,379 in 1933, or an addition of 11 hours in the year under review. The number of days on which rain fell was 171; there were 292 sunny and 73 sunless days. The prevailing wind was from the west.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Appendix 1, pages 161 and 162.

Population. At the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the number of persons enumerated in the City was 313,544 (152,632 males and 160,912 females), as against 290,681 in 1921.

It is interesting to note that Hull now ranks on a population basis as the eighth town in England and Wales.

The increase of 22,863 persons in the City was 7·9 per cent. of the 1921 population, and compares with the intercensal increase of 4·8 per cent. in the East Riding and 2·8 per cent. in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and with 5·5 per cent. for England and Wales.

Included in the above intercensal increase of 22,863, however, is the population of 7,466 persons added on the extension of the City on the 1st April, 1930.

Another factor to be considered in connection with the intercensal increase is that whilst the 1931 Census took place on the 26th April, that taken in 1921 was on the 19th June, when the populations of the holiday resorts were swollen by temporary visitors and the populations of other areas, including Hull, correspondingly reduced. Consequently, the increase in 1931, as compared with 1921, is undoubtedly larger than would have been the case in normal circumstances.

The following return shows the Census populations of Hull and of England and Wales from 1841, and the intercensal periods since then.

POPULATION OF HULL.

Year of Census.	HULL.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Population.	Intercensal increase per cent.	Population.	Intercensal increase per cent.
1841	67,308	—	15,914,148	—
1851	84,690	25·8	17,927,609	12·65
1861	97,661	15·3	20,066,224	11·90
1871	121,892	24·7	22,712,266	13·21
1881	165,974	36·2	25,974,439	14·36
1891	200,472	20·8	29,002,525	11·65
1901	240,259	19·8	32,527,843	12·17
1911	277,991	15·7	36,070,492	10·89
1921	290,681	4·6	37,886,699	4·93
1931	313,544	7·9	39,947,931	5·4

The following table brings up to date the information relating to population supplied last year.

POPULATION OF HULL.

	Registrar General's Estimated Population, July.	Natural Increase during preceding year.	Insured Persons 31st December.	Average number of Parliamentary Voters.	Number on elementary school roll last week before Christmas holidays.
1925	297,300	2,659	111,173	144,843	46,911
1926	294,600	2,553	113,080	145,773	46,977
1927	296,600	2,584	113,310	147,128	47,234
1928	297,600	2,300	116,031	148,684	47,037
1929	299,900	2,303	115,452	185,783	46,705
1930	311,800	1,540	118,092	187,313	47,395
1931	315,200	2,455	120,321	188,728	48,171
1932	318,200	1,872	121,505	189,298	49,926
1933	319,900	1,554	120,868	187,266	49,844
1934	319,600	2,215	120,011	186,977	48,721

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT OF POOR RELIEF.

Unemployment. The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished me with information which shows that unemployment, as recorded by his Department, was less prevalent in Hull in 1934 than in 1933. The average number of persons registered as unemployed in one week of each month during 1934 was 17,631, compared with an average of 18,959 in 1933. The average number of unemployed men was 15,049 in 1934, compared with 16,385 in 1933. The

numbers of women and juveniles in 1934 were 1,682 and 900 respectively, against 1,756 and 818 in the previous year. The " peak " period in 1934 was in February, when the total was 19,822 ; the highest number in 1933 was in January, when the total was 22,154 ; the highest total in 1932 was in December, when it was 21,360. The lowest total in each of the last three years was 16,255, August, 1934 ; 16,480, December, 1933 ; and 18,381, March, 1932.

Poor Relief. The number of persons in receipt of poor relief on the 31st December, 1934, was 23,625 : 1,425 were receiving indoor and 22,200 outdoor relief.

The average number of persons in receipt of relief per 10,000 of the population during the last quarter of the year was 756 ; that considerably more relief was required in Hull than in other places is shown by the corresponding figures for England and Wales (355), and County Boroughs (510).

VITAL STATISTICS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages. The number of marriages solemnised in the City was 2,988, compared with 2,815 during 1933. The marriage rate was 18·7 per 1,000 of the population, as against 17·6 in 1933, and 17·9 in 1932.

Births. The births registered numbered 5,859; this includes the births of the children of Hull parents which occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home or at places outside the City, and excludes those of children born of mothers who were resident in Hull only temporarily. The 5,859 births are equal to a birth-rate of 18·3 per thousand of the population, which compares with 17·9 in 1933, and 19·2 in 1932. The birth-rate for the previous 5 years (1929–33) was 19·4. The birth-rate for England and Wales was: 1934, 14·8; 1933, 14·4, or an increase of 0·4. The Hull rate for 1934 was also 0·4 above that for 1933.

Of the total births in Hull, 2,972 were of males, 2,887 of females. The births were spread over the year as follows:—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Total
1,454	1,528	1,509	1,368	5,859

The sub-joined figures show the number of births and the birth-rates for each of the last 10 years and at 10-yearly intervals from 1894.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Births.</i>		<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1934	....	5,859	....	18·3
1933	....	5,740	....	17·9
1932	....	6,108	..	19·2
1931	....	6,040	....	19·2
1930	....	6,288	....	20·6
1929	....	6,090	....	20·3
1928	....	6,103	....	20·5
1927	....	6,220	....	21·0
1926	....	6,360	....	21·6
1925	....	6,484	....	21·8
1924	....	6,666	....	22·4
1914	....	7,902	....	27·1
1904	....	7,832	....	30·9
1894	....	6,854	....	32·1

From the above table it will be seen that the birth-rate shows a slow and steady decline until 1933, for which year the rate is the lowest on record.

There were 273 illegitimate births; this is 4·7 per cent. of the total, compared with 4·6 per cent. in 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Deaths. There were 3,644 deaths, equal to a rate of 11·4 per 1,000, compared with 13·1 in 1933, and 11·8 in 1932. The death-rate of England and Wales was:

1934, 11·8 ; 1933, 12·3, and 1932, 12·0. The total deaths in Hull in 1934 was 542 less than in 1933. In 1934, however, there were, compared with 1933, increases in the numbers registered in some of the causes of death, those principally concerned being heart disease (77) and cancer (43). The causes mainly responsible for the decreased total deaths in 1934 were : influenza (167), other circulatory diseases (103), broncho-pneumonia (99), bronchitis (58), senility (49), measles (39), tuberculosis of the respiratory system (30), and diphtheria (27).

The deaths recorded each quarter were :—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.
1,066	908	775	895	3,644

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, which are small pox, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and fever (including typhus, enteric and typhoid) was 149, or a decrease of 81 on the total for 1933. From the table hereunder, it will be seen that in the period under review, there was a decline of 39 in the number of deaths from measles, of 27 from diphtheria, and of 25 from diarrhoea, but an increase of 7 deaths from scarlet fever, of 2 from whooping cough, and of 1 from enteric fever, compared with the mortality from the same causes in the year 1933. The zymotic rate for 1934 was 0·47 per 1,000 of the population, against 0·72 in 1933, and 0·87 in 1932.

	1934	1933
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric fever	2	1
Measles	3	42
Scarlet fever	8	1
Whooping cough	14	12
Diphtheria	65	92
Diarrhoea and enteritis	57	82

The following statement shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for each of the last 10 years and 10-yearly intervals from 1894 :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1934	3,644	11·4
1933	4,186	13·1
1932	3,762	11·8
1931	4,168	13·2
1930	3,833	12·4
1929	4,550	15·2
1928	3,800	12·8
1927	3,920	13·2
1926	3,776	12·8
1925	3,931	13·2
1924	4,007	13·5
1914	4,366	15·0
1904	4,633	18·2
1894	3,604	16·9

Full particulars as to the mortality amongst infants and children under 5 years of age appear in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report. (See pages 138 and 139).

Age Distribution. Only 1,479 deaths were of persons aged 65 years and upward ; there were 501 deaths under the age of 5 years ; 120 of school children, that is, between 5 and 15 years ; 154 of adolescents between 15 and 25 ; 391 died in the prime of life from 25 to 45 years, and 999 in middle life, from 45 to 65. These figures show decreases in all the age periods when compared with the returns for the previous year, namely, under 5 years, 167 ; 65 years and upward, 131 ; 25 to 45, 102 ; 45 to 65, 96 ; 15 to 25, 25 ; and 5 to 15, 21.

Ward Statistics. Appendix 2, page 163, gives the vital statistics for the whole City from 1929 to 1934, and Appendix 3, page 164 gives the *ward statistics* for 1934. It will be seen that the highest birth-rates were in University (29·7) and Albert (25·7) Wards, and the lowest in Newland (9·3) and North Newington (11·2) Wards. The highest death-rates were in Paragon (15·9) and Myton (14·6) Wards, and the lowest death-rates were in Marfleet (7·5), St. Andrews (7·5), and Sutton (9·5) Wards.

Appendix 4 (page 165) compares Hull's vital statistics for 1934 with those of England and Wales. Whilst the death-rate for Hull is higher by 0·7 per 1,000 of the population than that for England and Wales, it is gratifying to note that the birth-rate is again 3·5 above that for the country as a whole.

Causes of Death. Appendix 5 (page 166) gives the principal causes of death, divided into certain age groups and into the wards where the deceased resided. Heart disease caused 794 deaths and cancer was responsible for 463, bronchitis and pneumonia 337, and tuberculosis, 295 deaths. Cirrhosis of the liver, generally the result of alcoholism, was recorded as the cause of death in 10 instances. There were 48 suicides, and 122 deaths from other violence.

Male and Female Deaths. There were 1,922 deaths of males and 1,722 of females : the death-rate being 12·3 per 1,000 of the male population and 10·5 per 1,000 of the female population. The diseases with heavier incidence in males were heart disease (405 males, 389 females), pneumonia (154 males, 104 females), tuberculosis of the lungs (146 males, 111 females), and congenital debility and malformations, etc. (117 males, and 87 females). On the other hand, the following diseases were more fatal to females than to males : cancer (239 females and 224 males) ; cerebral hæmorrhage (104 females and 88 males) ; and senility (86 females and 67 males).

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

The following table compares the vital statistics of Hull with those of England and Wales, the aggregate figure for the 121 Great Towns, and the individual figures of the 17 largest towns.

	Estimated Resident Population Mid. 1934.	Birth-Rate per 1,000.	Crude Death-Rate per 1,000.	Adjusted Death-Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	40,467,000	14·8	11·8	11·8	59
121 Great Towns	20,815,634	14·7	11·8	11·8	63
London	4,230,200	13·4	12·2	12·4	67
Birmingham	1,012,800	15·3	11·0	12·1	68
Liverpool	856,850	20·3	13·1	15·0	81
Manchester	754,600	14·8	12·2	13·9	69
Sheffield	520,950	14·5	11·4	12·8	55
Leeds	486,250	14·8	12·9	13·8	71
Bristol	410,500	13·9	10·9	10·7	46
HULL	319,600	18·3	11·4	12·5	64
Bradford	293,650	13·7	13·5	13·3	62
Newcastle	287,050	16·4	12·7	14·3	83
Nottingham	281,850	15·6	12·3	12·7	69
West Ham	276,150	15·6	11·6	13·3	65
Stoke	274,750	16·7	11·7	14·3	85
Portsmouth	248,900	15·9	12·4	12·2	44
Leicester	241,100	14·2	11·7	11·8	53
Cardiff	221,050	15·8	12·3	13·0	74
Salford	213,850	14·7	13·6	16·0	93

It will be seen from the foregoing comparisons that in 11 towns the infantile mortality is above that for Hull, whilst in a like number of towns the adjusted death-rate at all ages is higher than that for the Third Port. Liverpool is again the only town in the table that has a higher birth-rate.

Death-rates. It should be noted that the local death-rates for 1931 and subsequent years have been adjusted by multiplying the crude death-rate (deaths per 1,000 of the population) by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1·10.

In connection with this adjustment the Registrar General points out that the average mortality rates experienced in England and Wales during the years 1930 to 1932 divided into 11 sex age-groups have been adopted as the standard and have been applied to the corresponding sex age-groups in the 1931 Census population

of every Borough, Urban and Rural District in the country. The adjusting factor supplied in respect of a given area represents the ratio of the resulting death-rate for the national 1931 Census population to the similarly obtained hypothetical death-rate of the said area. The factor may be said to represent the population handicap to be applied to the area, and when multiplied by the crude death-rate experienced in the area, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the crude death-rate for the country as a whole as with the similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area.

HOSPITAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospital Accommodation. The total hospital beds available in and outside the City for Hull people is 3,234, and includes those at General and Special Hospitals, and in Public Assistance, Maternity, Tuberculosis, Fever and Mental Hospitals. (See Appendix 8, page 170).

By the addition of 2 new 28-bed pavilions, which were taken into use in the autumn of 1934, the number of beds available at the City Hospital was increased to 215. Consideration is being given to a scheme for the erection in connection with this hospital of an operating theatre and sterilising room, a further 10-bed cubicle block, and 2 cubicle admission blocks of 16 beds each.

Building operations have been commenced with a new 38-bed pavilion at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham, and with the extension of the administration block for the accommodation of staff. This pavilion will be put into service during 1935, thereby increasing the number of patient beds at the Sanatorium to 161, exclusive of 6 beds in temporary shelters to be dispensed with on completion of the new pavilion.

Out-patients' Attendances. The attendances during 1934 numbered 193,866 at the Hull Royal Infirmary, 47,053 at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and 95,092 at the three general dispensaries.

Insurance Medical Service. The approximate number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit was, on the 1st January, 1934, 120,011, of whom 1,719 were deposit contributors and 118,292 members of approved societies, and included members of the Navy and Army Fund. The number of persons on the lists of panel doctors was 113,276, and those on the list of the Hull Friendly Societies' Medical Institution, 1,762. The number of prescriptions issued was 571,920, at an average cost per prescription of 9·1d.

Clinics. Particulars of Clinic and Treatment Centres in the area will be found in Appendix 6 (pages 167 and 168).

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories. The analytical work of the department, as of all the other Corporation departments, is carried out by the City Analyst, A. R. Tankard, Esq., F.I.C., at the City Laboratories. Mr. Tankard is also responsible for the bacteriological work of the Corporation, except the V.D. work and that requiring a vivisection licence.

Mr. Tankard issues an annual report containing details of the work done in his laboratory, and I need not therefore give particulars here; let it suffice to

say that during 1934, 2,202 chemical analyses of foods and drugs and 7,652 bacteriological examinations (including pathological specimens, 7,132; milks and miscellaneous samples, 520) were made by him and his staff.

Local Legislation. No additions were made during the year 1934 to the enactments, bye-laws and regulations, apart from the general law, which apply to the City.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Institutions, transferred to the City Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, are administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix 10 contains reports submitted by the Senior Medical Officers which show the number of patients and types of disease treated at the two hospitals throughout the year, and furnish detailed information supplied by the Masters regarding the Institutions.

Ambulance facilities, entirely separate from those provided for the removal of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, are utilised for Public Assistance hospital work. The Corporation hearse is used for all funerals from both the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Institutions, and for funerals arranged by the Relieving Officers.

Casuals. The Beverley Road Institution is now the only Institution in the City admitting casuals.

The casuals are now allowed to smoke in the yard and day room between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

The average nightly number of casuals occupying beds in the casual wards at the Beverley Road Institution throughout the year was 36. During the year 4,422 casuals were admitted to these wards, compared with 5,058 in 1933, and 5,539 in 1932. Details of the monthly admissions of casuals to this institution are given in Appendix 9 on page 172. In 1934, 98 casuals were transferred to the "house" and 103 to the hospital.

The City Council are represented on the Yorkshire Casual Poor Assistance Authority.

Anlaby Road Institution—House. This Institution will accommodate 210 men and 169 women. The number of persons in the house on the 1st January, 1934, was 176, and on the 31st December, 1934, 185. New admissions to the Institution during the year numbered 120 compared with 110 and 188 in 1933 and 1932 respectively. Detailed particulars of the admissions month by month will be found in Appendix 9 on page 171. The daily average number of inmates in the House in 1934 was 192, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident there was 69,860.

The Corporation was responsible for the burial of 78 persons who died in the Institution during 1934.

Anlaby Road Institution—Hospital. The number of beds available at this Hospital during 1934 was 545.

It will be seen from Appendix 10 (page 173) that the admissions to this hospital in 1934 numbered 3,264, compared with 3,271 for the previous year ; 952 operations (678 major and 274 minor) were carried out during the year, 108 more than in 1933, when the number was 844. The daily average number of patients in the Hospital in 1934 was 476, and the aggregate number of days during which the beds were occupied was 173,740.

The patients admitted for treatment are largely medical, surgical and gynæcological. In addition, however, there are two wards assigned for chronic cases of pulmonary tuberculosis ; also cases of infectious diseases, such as measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough, mumps, pemphigus and erysipelas have been treated. Owing to the congestion and lack of separate ward units, the isolation of infectious cases is always a very difficult problem.

The surgical work of the hospital has continued to increase, and the number of operations performed is considerably in excess of that in any previous year.

The general work of the hospital has continued to become more specialised, and every year new methods of scientific investigation are adopted as a routine measure in many cases.

Throughout the year cases treated with radium were re-examined and carefully followed up. Patients were requested to attend periodically at the hospital for examination, and advice was given in each case. Where the symptoms indicated further treatment in hospital, re-admission was arranged. There are many satisfactory cases, particularly those suffering from rodent ulcer, carcinoma of the breast, and of the cervix of the uterus ; a certain number appear to be completely cured by radium. Further, many advanced cases have obtained temporary relief from

unpleasant symptoms. Frequently, surgical methods and radium treatment are combined. During 1934, 56 new cases were treated, and records were kept as to the condition at varying intervals of the 94 cases now on the register; 160 re-examinations took place, and there were 25 re-admissions for further treatment.

The greater part of the radium is the property of the Hull Radium Trust, and the scheme for interchange of supplies between this hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary has worked satisfactorily.

Beverley Road Institution—House (including Margaret Street Nursery). The certified accommodation at this Institution is for 300 men, 175 women, and 30 children, total 505; but the actual number of beds available on the 31st December, 1934, was 488—men, 303, women, 149, and children, 36. On the 1st January, 1934, there were 445 persons, excluding casuals, in the Institution, and on the 31st December, 1934, 381 persons were accommodated. Included in these figures are 3 persons who were admitted to the Institution from districts outside the City. There were 650 new admissions to the Institution in 1934, compared with 877 in 1933, and 861 in 1932. During 1934, 22 persons were admitted from the areas of other Local Authorities. Sixty-three persons were transferred to other Institutions during the year. The number of persons in the Patrington Institution for whose maintenance this Authority was responsible, was 6 on the 1st January, 1934, and 6 on the 31st December, 1934. Detailed particulars of the admissions, month by month, to the Institution are to be found in Appendix 9 on page 172. The daily average number of inmates in the House in 1934 was 361, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident there was 131,238.

During the year, 58 burials took place from the Beverley Road Institution at the expense of the Corporation.

On the 30th September, 1934, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stedman, who had been Master and Matron of the Institution since 1911, retired from these positions. Mr. A. Marshall, Assistant Master, was appointed Master and Miss T. Ferguson, Matron and Superintendent Nurse.

Beverley Road Institution—Hospital. The number of beds available at the hospital during 1934 was 400.

The number of admissions during the year was 3,118, compared with 3,306 for the previous year; 538 operations (299 major and 239 minor) were performed, compared with a total of 559 during 1933. The daily average number of patients in the Hospital was 404, and the aggregate number of days during which the beds were occupied was 147,455.

X-ray Department. During the year a new X-ray apparatus was installed. The plant is of full power and is provided with suitable tables and stands to enable diagnostic radiological work of all kinds to be undertaken. In addition it has the modern refinement of shock proofing which makes it safe electrically for the patients and the staff. The equipment includes an electrically-controlled developing apparatus, which produces better results in that side of the work. This has resulted in a much needed improvement in the radiological diagnosis, and the radiologist has been able to help the medical staff in a way which was previously impossible.

Mental Wards. The effects of the re-organisation of the mental wards are now being felt. The new arrangements are giving satisfaction to the patients and their relatives.

District Medical Officers and Medical Out-Relief. There are 10 District Medical Officers in the City for medical out-relief duties. No change in the personnel took place during 1934.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS FROM DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Number of visits to Public Assistance Patients at their homes.	Number of attendances of Public Assistance Patients at surgery.	Number of cases recommended for hospital treatment.	Number of Deaths certified in respect of persons receiving Medical Out-Relief.
8,811	41,481	619	66

The dispensing of the prescriptions of five of the District Medical Officers is provided for by the use of two dispensaries attached to two of the Relief Offices. The prescriptions of two other District Medical Officers are dispensed by private chemists, under contract, whilst those of another District Medical Officer are made up by chemists in the area, and payment is made at N.H.I. rates. Two District Medical Officers dispense their own medicines, the drugs being supplied by the Corporation.

Surgical Appliances, Spectacles, Dentures, &c. The provision of surgical appliances, spectacles, dentures, &c., is included in the scheme of interavailability of the clinic services, and in this way a more satisfactory method of supplying these various requirements is in operation.

Hereunder are particulars of the applications for appliances, &c., dealt with during the year 1934 :—

Surgical Boots, Splints, Calipers, &c.	No. Supplied	36
Spectacles, Artificial Eyes, &c.	„	255
Dentures	„	150
Trusses, Belts, Elastic Bandages, &c.	„	55
Artificial Legs	„	5
Other Appliances	„	7
		—
		508
		—

In addition, repairs were, in a number of cases, effected to spectacles, dentures, surgical appliances, &c., and the Committee also granted payment of part cost of dentures, &c., the remainder of the cost being provided, in most instances, by the Society from which the applicant was entitled to benefit.

The following figures indicate how great has been the increase in the number of persons provided with various appliances since the inception of the service, four years ago.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Appliances.</i>
1931	176
1932	232
1933	287
1934	508

SANITATION.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. The City Water Engineer informs me :—

The water supply of the City is obtained from deep wells sunk into the chalk strata at three pumping stations ; these stations are all within a three mile radius of the City, and are situated at Springhead, Cottingham and Dunswell.

About seven miles of new mains have been laid in the City during the year.

The approximate number of dwelling houses in the City is 83,852 ; these, with one or two exceptions, are supplied directly from the Corporation's mains.

The average number of gallons consumed per head per day during 1934 was 32·7 for all purposes, the domestic and unmetered trade supply being 22·4.

The water is analysed by the City Analyst and Bacteriologist for the Water Department every quarter.

Sampling of Water. One sample of water was taken from a pump at premises at which there was a supply of water other than that provided by the Corporation. The City Analyst and Bacteriologist, to whom the sample was submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, reported that it was not of satisfactory purity. Negotiations are proceeding with the owners regarding the removal of the pump and the provision of an adequate supply of pure water from the mains.

Drainage and Sewerage. The following particulars are submitted from information supplied by the City Engineer :—

The preparatory work in connection with the scheme for a new deep main outfall sewer to relieve the sewerage of the City west of the River Hull is now well advanced.

Pending work commencing on the above scheme, it is proposed to instal additional pumping equipment at the West District Pumping Station, in order to cope with some of the increased flow, and to carry out repairs to the existing pumps. As the pumps have been in use for fifty years, the question of their repair is now becoming imperative.

On account of redundancy, the sub-pumping station at Pickering Park has now been abandoned.

Several old sewers in various parts of the City are now showing signs of weakness, and a systematic reconstruction is receiving consideration.

Watercourses and Streams, etc. Informal notices were served in cases where watercourses (ditches) were found to be so choked or silted up as to impede the proper flow of water. Whilst sludging operations were in progress in connection with one of the principal watercourses (a wide, open drain) in the City, complaints were made of the unsatisfactory manner in which the work was being carried out. Proper arrangements had not been made for the removal of the sludge from the footpaths, nor for the cleansing of the paths upon which the sludge had been deposited. Following consideration of the question by the appropriate Committee of the Corporation, steps were taken at the end of the year to which this report relates, for the matter to be discussed at a meeting between the Drainage Authority and representatives of the Corporation, with a view to more satisfactory arrangements being made for future cleansing operations.

Public Cleansing. The Collection and Disposal of Refuse, Street Cleansing, and the maintenance of Public Lavatories in the City are under the control of the Director of Public Cleansing, by whom the following particulars have been furnished :—

Refuse Collection and Disposal. During 1934, a total of 71,688 tons of house and trade refuse were collected, namely, dry refuse, 74,124 ; waste paper, 177 ; and nightsoil, 32 tons.

37,144 tons of dry refuse (or 51 per cent.) were disposed of by separation and incineration at the Refuse Disposal Plant, and 36,980 tons (or 49 per cent.) at tips.

In addition to the above, 783 tons (1,527 loads) of refuse were delivered to the Refuse Disposal Plant by private traders, and 2,375 tons (2,375 loads) to the various tips.

The whole of the nightsoil was railed to farmers as soon as collected, and the paper baled and sold to waste paper merchants.

Street Cleansing. No material changes have been made in the system of street cleansing during the year under review.

Public Lavatories and Urinals. There are 6 Public Lavatories and 44 Urinals in the City. The erection of further public conveniences in the suburban districts is under consideration.

Disinfecting Station. The following figures show the work carried out by the staff attached to the Disinfecting Station, Scarborough Street, during the past 5 years :—

Year.	No. of attendances of persons for baths and disinfection of clothing.			No. of articles disinfected.	No. of books disinfected.	No. of premises disinfected.
	School Children.	Others.	Total.			
1934	3,295	1,393	4,688	86,300	1,759	2,521
1933	3,036	1,542	4,578	87,929	1,656	2,728
1932	4,561	1,986	6,547	111,193	1,840	2,818
1931	3,652	1,723	5,375	87,572	1,592	2,244
1930	1,517	1,582	3,099	59,886	1,474	2,094

All the school children treated at the Disinfecting Station during 1934, were cases of scabies.

Of the 1,393 other persons who attended, 1,040 were suffering from scabies, 275 were verminous, and 78 had been in contact with infectious disease. Most of the last mentioned were midwives and home helps, who received baths and had their clothing, etc., disinfected prior to attending further confinements.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

Particulars of the scheme for converting sanitary conveniences into water-closets were given in the report for the year 1933.

As indicated in such report, a comparatively small number of sanitary conveniences had not been dealt with owing to difficulties connected with sewerage, water supply, etc. Six of such conveniences, however, were this year converted into water-closets, in pursuance of notices served under Section 39 (4) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, during the progress of the construction of a sewer under the road in which the premises concerned are situate.

The following are the approximate numbers of water closets and privies and pail closets in the City at the end of the year :—

Water-closets	....	....	....	....	95,800
Privies and Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	120

Sanitary Inspection of District. The total number of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff was 24,149, in addition to which 15,374 re-visits were made. Further, 864 houses were inspected under the Housing Acts, 1925-30, and 2,603 re-inspections were made to ascertain whether the works specified in the informal notices served in respect of 758 dwelling-houses had been carried out.

Particulars as to the inspections made, etc., are given in Appendix 11 (page 177).

During the year, 8,130 informal and 954 statutory notices with regard to the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served, compared with 7,019 informal and 804 statutory notices served in 1933. At the end of the year, 2,109 notices (1,662 informal and 447 statutory) were not complied with. The notices outstanding at the end of 1933 were, with the exception of 27, complied with in the year under review.

Information with regard to the various Acts, etc., under which the 954 statutory notices were served, together with the number of such notices complied with during the year is set out hereunder :—

Served under :—	No. of Notices served.	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1934).	No. not complied with at end of 1934.
Public Health Act, 1875—			
Sec. 94 (Nuisances)	290	288	87
Sec. 36 (Watercloset)	—	—	—
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926	2	2	—
Public Health Act, 1925—			
Sec. 20 (Courts, etc.)	512	495	310
Sec. 54 (Water Course)	2	—	24
Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903—			
Sec. 50 (Fall-spouts)	—	—	—
Sec. 57 (Dust-bins)	94	84	17
Sec. 78 (Drainage)	—	5	—
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—Sec. 25 (Yards)	53	67	9
Byelaws—			
Houses let in Lodgings	—	—	—
Manure-pits, etc.	1	1	—
	954	942	447

The 512 statutory notices served under Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1925, were in respect of 71 courts and passages which were not formed, flagged, asphalted or paved as to allow of the effectual drainage of the subsoil or surface. Included in the 495 notices complied with (referring to 75 courts and passages), were 169 (56 courts and passages) in respect of which the works were carried out by the owners concerned. The works required by the remaining 326 notices (19 courts and passages) were, in default of the owners, executed by the Corporation.

In addition to the above, 317 informal notices served in connection with 76 courts and 92 passages, were complied with.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 26 cases in connection with notices served under the Public Health Act, 1875, for the abatement of nuisances. In 25 instances the persons responsible had taken the necessary steps to comply with the notices before the cases were due to be heard, and in the remaining instance an Order was made by the Court for the work to be done in seven days. Regarding the four cases reported upon last year in respect of which Orders had been made for the work to be done in 28 days, further proceedings were taken owing to the Orders not having been complied with, and the defendant was fined £1 or 14 days in each case.

During the early part of the year it was found necessary for officials of the Health Department to carry out a prolonged and exhaustive investigation in connection with a series of complaints which were made with regard to offensive smells in a localised area in the City. It was at first thought that the complaints referred to coal-gas which might be finding its way into dwelling-houses, but tests made by the Gas Company revealed that the surface gas-pipes in the area were in a sound condition. Later on it was definitely established that petrol in the sewers was the cause of the smell complained of and, by a process of elimination, it was discovered that petrol in large quantities was finding its way into the public sewer from a large garage. The attention of the owners of the garage was drawn to the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1925, and they immediately took steps to prevent any further discharge of petrol into the sewer at this point.

The City Engineer kindly co-operated in these investigations and in the subsequent steps taken to deal with this important matter. An opening had to be made in the road and a sump dug. This sump had to be left open for some weeks, and the cost of watching and lighting it was borne by the garage proprietors.

The prevention of the leakage of material of this type into the public sewers is absolutely necessary, owing to the risk of explosion and fire. In the opinion of the City Engineer, all garage proprietors should be compelled to instal a special trap to prevent the access of petrol and oil to the sewers.

During the year it was necessary on two occasions to address letters to the persons concerned with regard to vaporous discharges at a temperature higher than 110° Fahrenheit being allowed to enter sewers in contravention of Section 17 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Smoke Abatement. During the year, the number of observations (each of half an hour's duration) by the Smoke Inspectors, in respect of smoke emission, etc., was 2,734 ; 1,052 inspections were made of the premises concerned.

An analysis of the 2,734 observations shows that in 2,573 instances, smoke was emitted during the half hour observations but not in sufficient quantity to be regarded as a nuisance. In 161 cases smoke (97 black and 64 dense) was emitted for varying periods. Of the 97 black smoke emissions, 83 were for periods under two minutes, and 14 for periods over two minutes during the half hour observation. With regard to the 64 dense smoke (other than black), 50 were for periods under two minutes, and 14 for periods over two minutes. During the whole of the observations recorded it was found that dense smoke was emitted for 218 minutes, the average emission being five seconds per half-hour's observation, compared with 7.5 seconds last year.

The number of warning letters sent in the more serious cases was 67 (including 10 follow-up letters) ; verbal cautions were given by the inspectors in 109 instances. In two other cases it was found necessary to serve statutory notices, both of which were complied with before the end of the year.

Altogether 166 nuisances were abated during the year.

As the result of representations by the inspectors, 42 improvements were made to furnace equipment, etc., in order properly to control smoke emission ; in three instances, electricity was substituted ; 4 new boilers were installed ; mechanical means of stoking were adopted in four instances ; 2 observation mirrors were fixed ; and 17 chimneys were heightened.

Reference in another section of this report has been made to the mitigation of smoke nuisances caused by locomotives, etc., at the Fair Ground.

Deposits of Soot. The City Analyst has examined monthly throughout the year the contents of two atmospheric pollution gauges placed (1) in the garden at the rear of Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road ; (2) in the grounds of the

Northern Cemetery. The detailed results will be published in the City Analyst's Annual Report. The total deposit of solid matters (soluble and insoluble) shown by the two gauges was as follows :—

	Tons per Square Mile per Month.		
	<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Total for Year.</i>
Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road....	39.3 (November)	15.8 (December)	305
Northern Cemetery	18.8 (June)	7.3 (February)	166

The total deposit for the Central Gauge of 305 tons for the year compares with 329 tons per square mile in 1933, and 319 tons in 1932.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades. The following is a list of the trades classified as offensive in the City, and the numbers of registered premises at the end of 1933 and 1934, respectively :—

	1933.	1934.
Blood Drier	Nil	Nil
Leather Dresser, Tanner ; Fellmonger	2	2
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	10	10
Glue Maker ; Size Maker	Nil	Nil
Gut Scraper or Gut Cleaner	2	2
Manufacture of Manure from Fish, Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter—Fish Manure Works	3	4
Fish Oil Manufacturer	4	5
Bone Boiler	5	5
Soap Boiler	4	4
Blood Albumen Maker	Nil	Nil
Animal Charcoal Manufacturer	Nil	Nil
Tripe Boiler	5	5
Fish Curer	55	55
	—	—
	90	92
	—	—

One Ammoniacal Liquor Works is kept under observation, and one Knacker's Yard is also regularly visited by Inspectors of the Health Department.

During the year the Corporation have given consent to the establishment of the undermentioned offensive trades :—

Fish Oil Manufacturer	1
Fish Manure Manufacturer (only so far as that trade is ancillary to the business of fish oil manufacturer)	1
Fish Curer	3*

*The consent of the Corporation had previously been given to the carrying on of the business of fish curer at the respective premises, but as the premises were extended during the year, the trades were deemed to have been established anew, and a fresh consent by the Authority was required.

The consent authorised the carrying on of the businesses until the end of the year.

There are now 20 offensive trades in respect of which the consent given by the Corporation covers a period of one year.

Applications were received for consent to establish, or, owing to contemplated extensions, to re-establish, the undermentioned trades :—

Soap Boilers	....	....	2
Fish Curer	....	....	1
Bone Boiler	....	....	1
Fat Melter	....	....	1

The Corporation have notified the responsible parties that they will be prepared to give consent to the establishment of the trades, provided the Authority's requirements are satisfied.

The name of 1 fish-curer has been deleted from the register, as he has ceased to carry on the business.

During the year, there were 8 changes of occupation of premises in which offensive trades are carried on.

All the premises used for the purposes of offensive trades are subjected to systematic day and night observations. During 1934, the Offensive Trades Inspectors made 3,690 day and 849 night observations or inspections of these premises and other places from which effluvium nuisances might arise.

Seventy informal notices were served regarding breaches of the bye-laws, and at the end of the year, 71 notices, including 2 outstanding at the end of 1933, had been complied with.

Pig Keeping. The number of premises registered as complying with the City Bye-laws was 237, provided with 739 sties, of which 2,918 inspections were made during the year. There were 18 contraventions regarding which informal notices were addressed to the persons concerned; 21 contraventions, including 9 not dealt with at the end of 1933, were remedied.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid. In addition to verbal cautions in a number of cases, it was necessary to draw the attention of 5 firms to their contravention of the Bye-laws with respect to the removal of offensive or noxious matter through the streets of the City during prohibited hours; the firms concerned took immediate steps to comply with the requirements of the Bye-laws.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of the year, there were 15 registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, as against 14 at the end of the previous year. These contained 168 bedrooms or cubicles, with accommodation for 599 lodgers. Owing to the new Byelaws requiring a greater cubic air space per person, all the Common Lodging Houses in the City were re-measured. This resulted in a reduction in the number of lodgers allowed.

Three houses are provided with cubicles, and there is accommodation at 1 house for 2 married couples.

During the year, the Inspector made 948 day and 62 night visits. Contraventions of the Byelaws were found in 189 instances, most of which were of a minor character. Thirty-two letters were addressed to the persons concerned and 184 verbal cautions were given by the Inspector. At the end of the year the requirements of the Byelaws in these cases had, with 2 exceptions, been complied with.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. There were 20 of these houses on the register at the end of 1934, the same number as at the end of the previous year. Included in the 20 houses above-mentioned is the Victoria Mansions (at which the sleeping places consist of single cubicles), providing accommodation for 490 men. The other 19 houses contain 105 bedrooms or cubicles and provide accommodation for 283 seamen.

The total number of visits paid during the year was 1,018 (956 day and 62 night); 118 contraventions of the Byelaws were found in connection with which 26 letters were sent and 115 verbal cautions were given by the Inspector. At the end of the year, all the matters with the exception of 5, had received attention; these will be followed up. The 3 contraventions mentioned in last year's report as not having received attention have since been remedied.

In addition to the above, visits were also paid to premises where it was thought seamen might be lodged, and in 4 instances persons were discovered letting lodgings to seamen without being licensed. Verbal cautions were given and in each case the person concerned ceased to lodge seamen. In addition, warning letters were sent. It was not found necessary to institute proceedings during the year.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings. In the year under review, the total number of houses let-in-lodgings registered under the Byelaws, was 407, compared with 281 at the end of 1933—an increase of 126. There were 184 new registrations, but 58 other houses were taken off the register owing to the demolition of properties in connection with slum clearance schemes. Informal circulars of particulars required by the Department have been completed by the occupiers in respect of 77 houses let-in-lodgings, but the examination in these cases had not been completed at the end of the year. A large number of houses remain to be visited preparatory to informal circulars being sent.

The 407 registered houses let-in-lodgings contained 2,186 rooms, of which 368 unfurnished and 219 furnished were used for sleeping purposes only ; and 788 unfurnished and 811 furnished were used for sleeping and living purposes.

The total number of visits paid to houses let-in-lodgings was 4,324 ; these include 942 visits to houses exempt from registration and 126 night visits to registered houses ; 880 notices were served, and 32 verbal cautions were given with regard to infringements of the Byelaws ; 867 notices (including 154 reported as outstanding at the end of 1933) were complied with. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

Detailed information as to the inspections made and defects, etc., found at houses let-in-lodgings, is to be found in Appendix 12 (pages 178 and 179).

Factory and Workshop Acts. At the end of the year there were 1,212 workshops and 113 workplaces on the register, compared with 1,162 workshops and 112 workplaces last year ; 3,826 inspections, including 884 re-inspections, were made of factories, workshops and workplaces, and 416 contraventions were found. The infringements mainly comprised failure to carry out the periodical cleansing, neglect to forward lists of outworkers at the prescribed times, and unsatisfactory means of escape in case of fire. 237 notices were served, whilst 249 notices were complied with during the year.

H.M. Inspector of Factories forwarded to this Authority 15 notices regarding various defects which required attention at factories and workshops. (See Appendix 13, page 184). He was notified of 75 factories and workshops, in which either protected persons were employed or the abstract was not affixed.

One additional water-closet was provided at premises where females were employed, as the existing accommodation was insufficient ; an additional water-closet was installed at a building where separate sanitary conveniences were required ; and 2 unsuitable water-closets were put into satisfactory condition.

Bakehouses are dealt with in the section relating to " Food."

Outworkers. There were 260 persons (128 males and 132 females), principally engaged in net braiding and tailoring, employed as outworkers. The employers numbered 92. Visits have been made to most of the premises, particularly those where the making of wearing apparel and of furniture, and where work incidental thereto, have been carried on. Appendix 13, pages 180 to 183, gives the details required by the Home Office.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire. Additional means of escape, found to be required at a factory, were provided by the owners, after verbal notice from the Inspector. The means of escape from fire were found not to be in order at 41 premises, but at the close of the year, 31 places had been brought into conformity with the requirements of the Authority. One certificate has been issued regarding means of escape in case of fire at a newly erected factory in which more than 40 persons were employed.

New Factories and Workshops. 15 out of 40 plans submitted for examination did not satisfy the requirements of the Authority. 13 showed insufficient means of escape in case of fire and/or inadequate or no closet accommodation; one failed to meet the Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses, and the remaining plan showed unsuitable drainage arrangements. In 12 of the 15 cases, the buildings have been constructed, or the responsible parties have promised to erect the buildings, according to the requirements of the Authority; in 1 case the architects amended the plans, whilst in the remaining 2 instances, the owners' attention was drawn to unsatisfactory features of the plans.

Rag Flock Acts. 12 samples of rag flock were obtained, all of which complied with the standard of cleanliness fixed by the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Shops Acts. There are 7,524 shops on the register, in which 5,080 males and 4,554 females are employed. The inspections totalled 15,477; and 484 contraventions, which mainly comprised failure to exhibit the required notices, were found. Included in the infringements are 24 cases where shop assistants were not granted a weekly half-holiday: in these instances, letters of caution were sent to the occupiers of the shops pointing out that the provisions of the Shops Acts were not being observed.

Four water-closets were provided at shops where separate sanitary accommodation was not available for the persons of both sexes employed; and 1 water-closet was installed at another shop at which there was no sanitary convenience.

Cinemas and Theatres. The Workshops, etc., Inspectors made 131 inspections of cinemas and theatres, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Tests were made of the atmospheric conditions in 2 new cinemas, and the results were satisfactory.

Plans for 2 cinemas were examined. As one did not appear to show sufficient means of ventilation, particulars were submitted to the Corporation Committee responsible for licensing places of public entertainment, who upheld the Department's contention.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act. No samples were taken, as the Inspectors could not find any premises where declared non-inflammable materials were being sold.

Canal Boats. The report of the Canal Boats Inspector is printed as Appendix 15 (pages 187 and 188). Visits of inspection numbered 920; at the end of the year particulars of 900 canal boats were on the local register.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. During the year, 5 applications were received and provisional approval was given in 1 instance for the land to be used by 3 vans, pending the provision on the land of an additional w.c., and a sufficient number of properly constructed receptacles for refuse. Such provision had not been made at the end of the year. The number of vans on the 8 approved sites at the end of the year was 16, occupied by 29 adults (males, 21; females, 8), and 14 children (males, 9; females, 5).

Periodical visits were made by the Inspectors, but on no occasion was it necessary to draw the attention of the owners or occupiers to any contravention of the Byelaws.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920, 1923 and 1933. During the year four applications were made in respect of dwelling-houses not kept in a reasonable state of repair. In two instances the landlord, in each case, did the necessary work before the certificate could be issued. In the other two cases certificates were issued; the landlords subsequently carried out the required repairs.

Hull Fair. There were 238 vans, 9 booths and 1 tent on or near the Fair Ground, occupied by 530 adults and 188 children. A total of 1,488 visits was paid to the vans, etc., by the Sanitary Inspectors, and enquiries made as to the health of the occupants. No case of infectious disease or overcrowding was discovered.

Permanent sanitary accommodation, consisting of 11 water closets and a 13-stall urinal (contained in one building) is provided at the Fair Ground. It was found, however, that during peak periods, *i.e.*, late in the evenings, the urinal accommodation was over-taxed. It is hoped that it may be possible to deal with this aspect of the matter in the future by arranging for the erection of additional urinal accommodation of a temporary character in one or more suitable positions on the Fair Ground.

The accommodation provided for the use of females, consisting of 13 water-closets, was found to be sufficient.

In addition to the above-mentioned accommodation, temporary sanitary conveniences, consisting of 10 pail-closets (6 for males and 4 for females) were provided for the use of van-dwellers in the Fair Ground, and 5 carts were provided for the reception of refuse. The conveniences and carts were disinfected daily after the removal of the contents. The closets and the pails were maintained in good order. Arrangements were made by the Public Cleansing Department for the removal of the whole of the refuse (including street sweepings, etc.) by 11 a.m. each day.

The lodging-house Inspectors visited 942 houses in the streets adjacent to the Fair Ground and found 39 houses in which lodgers were being taken (96 males and 17 females). No infringements of the Byelaws were discovered, the houses were well conducted and clean, and there was ample accommodation for lodgers. Night visits were paid to the 39 houses and also to 8 other houses where it was considered likely that persons might be lodged. At one of the latter houses it was found that two couples were being lodged.

Two hundred and forty-nine observations were made with regard to emissions of smoke ; 31 verbal cautions were given, and, in two instances, where effective steps were not being taken to prevent the emission of heavy smoke, letters of caution were addressed to the responsible persons. Handbills drawing attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, were distributed.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, took 10 samples of sweets, 6 of meat pies, and 4 samples of ice cream, the latter for bacteriological examination, in or near to the fair. The 10 samples of sweets, 6 samples of meat pies, and 1 of the samples of ice cream were reported by the City Analyst to be satisfactory. The remaining 3 samples of ice cream were reported to be unsatisfactory. Inspections were made of the places where the ice cream had been manufactured, and in 1 instance it was found that such manufacture had ceased. The Sampling Officer procured a further sample at each of the remaining manufactories. Letters of caution were also sent to the makers of the unsatisfactory samples.

Rats and Mice Destruction. One rat-catcher is employed wholly upon this work, and drainage attendants assist him when necessary. The Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed as officers under the Act of 1919, and they enquire into cases of rat infestation, and, where necessary, give advice as to the action to be taken.

During the year, 2,641 rats were destroyed. They were all brown rats, and were killed by ferrets and dogs at the undermentioned types of properties :—

						<i>Rats Caught.</i>
Business Premises (other than Shops), including						
Warehouses	....	....	....	....	....	288
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	368
Dwellings, including Outhouses	....	....	....	....	....	1379
Other Lands and Premises	....	....	....	....	....	606

The number caught in 1933 was 2,642, and in 1932, 4,556.

During the year, 601 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received of infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated by the Rat Officers, and information regarding methods of destroying rats was given. Where necessary, action was taken by the rat-catcher.

Informal communications were, in a number of instances, addressed to persons whose premises were rat-infested, requesting them to rid the premises of rats and to take steps to prevent further infestation.

During the week preceding National "Rat Week," communications were addressed to the occupiers of a number of lands and premises which were thought likely to be infested by rats, requesting them to make a special effort to destroy the rodents. A copy of the bulletin issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the "Extermination of Rats" was sent to each of these persons.

The Director of Education circularised the head teachers of schools in the City and requested them to take such action as they considered desirable to draw the scholars' attention to the importance of rat destruction.

The Chief Librarian exhibited at the various public libraries in the City an illustrated poster prepared by the Ministry and specially designed for display during Rat Week.

An article concerning "Rat Week" was inserted in *Health News* (the Department's monthly magazine), whilst the local newspaper kindly made several references during that week to the need for action to exterminate rats and mice.

Mosquito Control. An anti-mosquito campaign was carried out during the year on lines similar to those of previous years. During the months of April to October (inclusive) periodical inspections were made of all previously recorded breeding grounds, and of other places where their presence might be suspected. Some new breeding places were found ; and treatment was carried out as and when it became necessary.

The work of filling in the large pond near the Humber foreshore (to the east of King George Dock) was proceeded with continuously, and it is anticipated that the possibility of mosquito breeding in this quarter will be completely eliminated before the next breeding season. Another large pond in West Hull which has for several years required frequent treatment has now almost completely been filled in with solid material.

The fouling of ditches and streams by reason of deposits of garden refuse therein is a contributory factor to the growth and development of mosquito larvæ. In several instances the attention of occupiers of dwelling-houses and allotments in the vicinity of ditches and streams was called to this objectionable and insanitary practice.

Owing to the long sustained drought during the summer months the number of breeding places in the City was considerably reduced and this greatly facilitated the work of control.

During the campaign 300 gallons of oil and larvicide were used. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of this material was supplied to the Corporation free of charge by a large firm of manufacturers in the City.

It is the intention of the Corporation to continue anti-mosquito work during 1935.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Open Spaces. From a return prepared by the General Superintendent of Parks, etc., it appears that there are in the City and immediately adjoining it, approximately 518½ acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation. They include 4 parks, a golf course and park, 7 large playing fields, 2 boating lakes and various smaller open spaces upon which children's playing equipment has been erected. Application has been made to the Ministry of Health regarding the purchase by the Corporation of about 225 acres of land for the construction of a golf course and recreation ground at Sutton. Educational Institutions, including the University College and Hymers College, have the use of over 280 acres of ground for school sports, and private sports grounds used by different clubs and organisations associated with places of worship and large manufacturing firms, occupy over 246 acres. The land owned or tenanted by the Corporation and used for public allotments is 265 acres, in addition to which 84 acres privately owned are under cultivation. As stated in previous reports, the importance to the public health of developing facilities for open-air recreation cannot be over-rated.

Public Baths, Wash-houses, etc. The total attendances at the public swimming, slipper, electro-medical and vapour baths and public wash-houses during 1934 was 675,317; and the electro-medical and vapour baths have proved to be increasingly popular during the year.

The wash-house in St. Paul Street continues to serve a useful function, and the new wash-house in Hessle Road will meet a long-felt want in that district.

Mortuary. The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. Attached is a properly equipped post-mortem room for the use of medical practitioners, at which 156 post-mortem examinations were held in 1934.

There is no Coroner's Court, and inquests are usually held in a room at the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Dr. John Divine, His Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics in relation to inquests, post-mortems, etc., held in the years 1929 to 1934.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Inquests and post mortems (including post mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary)	421	389	397	331	353	358
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post mortems	87	103	91	75	81	68
	508	492	488	406	434	426
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	83	88	95	86	71	106
Bodies at—						
City Mortuary	198	157	190	140	159	164
Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Public Assistance Institutions, Hull Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, etc.	310	335	298	266	275	262
	508	492	488	406	434	426

Deaths from Road Vehicular Accidents. Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, 13 (2) (d). The Coroner has also been good enough to supply the following information on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during 1934.

Inquests with jury are required in all fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or "public highway." During 1934, 43 such inquests were held, as against 40 in the previous year. Of the total in the year under review, 34 were

in respect of accidents that occurred in the City, and 9 in regard to accidents outside the City Boundary. The total for 1933 included 30 in the City and 10 outside.

A summary of the facts established in the 34 local cases in 1934, is as follows :—

Pedestrians (20)—18 knocked down, as the result of stepping off the pavement or running across the road, by motor vehicles—motor cars, 8 ; motor buses, 3 ; motor lorries, 3 ; motor vans, 2 ; and motor-cycles, 2. The other cases were 2 children, 1 of whom was run over by a motor lorry in the process of backing, and 1 who fell off the pavement under a horse-drawn rully.

Push cyclists (5)—4 collided with motor vehicles—Corporation mechanical refuse-collecting vehicle, 1 ; motor-van, 1 ; motor-cycle, 1 ; and motor-car, 1. The fifth case was a man who died following a fall from a pedal cycle.

Motor Cyclists (5)—3 (including a pillion passenger) following collision with motor lorries, and one (a rider of a motor-cycle combination) with a motor-bus. The other case was a man who was killed after a collision with an ornamental fountain.

Motorists (3)—2 were passengers in a car which was driven into the dock, and one a passenger in a car which ran into a railway bridge.

The remaining case was a child who fell out of a box on wheels on to the pavement.

The persons killed, etc., numbered 27 males and 7 females. The age periods of the males were : under 5 years, 4 ; 5 to 15 years, 4 ; 15 to 25 years, 3 ; 25 to 45 years, 7 ; 45 to 65 years, 4, and 5 whose ages were 65, 67, 69, 71 and 74 years, respectively. The 7 females were aged 2, 3, 4, 5, 24, 80 and 86 years, respectively.

Disposal of the Dead. The General Superintendent of Parks, etc., reports that in connection with the disposal of the dead, it has been found necessary to provide further accommodation at the Northern Cemetery, and, during 1935, about 8 acres of land will be added to the existing site. This area will provide approximately 7,500 additional grave spaces for the bodies of 37,500 persons.

Cremation. The Crematorium is on a site adjoining the Hedon Road Cemetery. It was the first Municipal Crematorium in the country, and was opened on the 2nd January, 1901, the first cremation taking place on the 7th January of the same year.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Cremations.</i>					
1901-5	83
1906-10	119
1911-15	123
1916-20	168
1921-25	222
1926-30	378
1931	128
1932	126
1933	148
1934	183
Total						1678

A Columbarium is to be erected on the above-mentioned extension at the Northern Cemetery, with accommodation for approximately 900 niches, and an area of about 0·8 of an acre will be laid out as a Garden of Rest.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors. The arrangements for the practical training of Sanitary Inspectors have been continued in accordance with the Regulations of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board. During 1934, four persons were granted permission to undertake the course of training, but had not completed it at the end of the year.

Arrangements were again made by the Local Education Authority for a course of lectures, in preparation for the examination for the certificate, to be given at the Technical College on two evenings a week for a period of 26 weeks, between September and April. The fee for the course was the same as last year, *i.e.*, £1 1s., payable to the Local Education Authority; 17 students enrolled and were continuing the course at the end of the year.

It is interesting to note that of the 21 persons who, since the inception of the scheme in 1929, have completed their training with the Health Department, 12 have successfully passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Construction of Houses. During the year the Corporation have erected 538 houses and flats.

Situation	No. of houses and flats erected under State aided schemes.		Without State aid.	Total
	Other than Slum Clearance	In connection with Slum Clearance		
New George Street	—	52	—	52
North Hull Estate	—	426	—	426
Barnsley Street	—	60	—	60
Total	—	538	—	538

This brings the total number of houses and flats erected by the Local Authority since the War to 8,347, 8,080 of these being under State aided schemes and 267 being erected in connection with City improvements, and in connection with shops on the North Hull Estate. Six houses and 3 flats with shops attached and an Estate Office and flat have been erected by the Local Authority on the North Hull Estate without State assistance.

These houses and flats are of 5 main types, particulars of which are given below :—

Estate.	General (excluding 1930 Act).				1930 Act.			Total.
	Parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 2 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 1 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 2 bedroom type.	Non-parlour 1 bedroom type.	
<i>Houses.</i>								
North Hull	780	776	650	—	512	488	—	3206
West Hull	732	488	222	—	—	—	—	1442
East Hull	1146	330	904	—	—	—	—	2380
Derringham Bank	204	261	196	—	—	—	—	661
Sec. 12 (3) Scheme	25	45	—	—	—	—	—	70
Westcott Street	12	12	10	—	—	—	—	34
Barnsley Street	—	—	—	—	58	54	—	112
<i>Flats.</i>								
New George Street	—	—	32	23	12	40	—	107
Southcoates Lane	—	31	66	—	23	54	—	174
Madeley Street	—	18	24	12	—	—	—	54
Barnsley Street	—	12	12	—	—	48	12	84
Hedon Road	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Derringham Bank	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Hull	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	2899	1978	2134	35	605	684	12	8347
Of which there were erected during 1934	—	—	—	—	202	324	12	—

Private builders have erected 1,367 houses during the year, the majority of these being for sale.

It is known that, for various reasons, 374 houses were demolished and 5 houses were rendered unusable in 1934. Therefore, the net increase during the year in the number of dwelling-houses in the City was 1,526.

The following table shows the housing progress which has been made since 1921 :

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT, 1921-1934.

Year	With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance.		Total.
	By Local Authority.	By Others.	By Local Authority.	By Others.	
1921 to 1925....	1067	685	—	440	2192
1926	1006	737	—	148	1891
1927	1269	596	—	159	2024
1928	1008	303	—	167	1478
1929	454	346	—	115	915
1930	488	—	226	379	1093
1931	408	232	20	753	1413
1932	1668	268	11	978	2925
1933	174	—	16	1443	1627
1934	538	—	—	1367	1905
Totals	8080	3167	267	5949	17463

The Corporation's building programme for 1935 includes the erection of 160 houses and flats in completion of existing contracts. General approval has been given by the City Council to the erection of 640 houses and 56 cottage flats, but these have not yet been formally sanctioned.

Central heating installations are fitted in 3,246 houses, whilst 126 houses have been provided with electric cooking and washing installations by the Housing Committee. In many other cases the occupying tenants have themselves placed orders with the Electricity Department for electric cookers and other electrical appliances.

Slum Clearance New Five-Year Programme, 1934-38. Satisfactory progress has been maintained in respect of the Five-Year Slum Clearance Programme, 602 dwelling-houses having been represented, 443 as a result of Area action under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, and 159 by individual action under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) Under the Public Health Acts.

During the year, 290 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts, mostly in respect of nuisances existing in dwelling-houses.

At the end of the year, 87 notices were not complied with. Those complied with during the year include (with the exception of 4) the 85 mentioned as outstanding at the end of 1933.

Informal Action.

Notices were served in respect of 4,208 dwelling-houses, and 3,654 houses were rendered fit in pursuance of informal notices.

(b) Under the Housing Acts.

During the year, 106 houses were represented under the provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation, and demolition orders were made in respect of 118 houses. Undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, were accepted in regard to 3 houses; and the question of the making of demolition orders in respect of 51 houses already represented will be considered during 1935.

Pursuant to the making of demolition orders, 112 houses were demolished during the year, 9 of these being in respect of Orders made in 1933, and 2 houses were demolished prior to the making of demolition orders.

No statutory action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, was taken during the year.

Informal Action.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, house-to-house inspection was carried out in connection with 864 dwelling-houses, and of these 663 were found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, but capable at reasonable expense of being made so fit: during the year 817 houses were made fit as the result of informal action.

Unhealthy Areas. Subsequent to the making of the following Orders by the City Council on the 1st February and 2nd August, respectively :—

- Church Street (Drypool) Clearance Order, and
- Jenning Street (The Groves) Clearance Order,

Ministry of Health Inquiries were held on 20th March and 9th October, 1934. The Ministry's award excluded one dwelling-house from the confirmed order for Church Street (Drypool) Clearance Order, two dwelling-houses were excluded from the Jenning Street (The Groves) Clearance Order on the condition that certain repairs would be carried out, and one dwelling-house was excluded in order that the Local Authority could take further action under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, with a view to an undertaking being accepted by the Local Authority.

The following table shows briefly as at 31st December, 1934, the position with regard to Orders made in respect of Unhealthy Areas :—

Title of Order.	Date of Confirmation.	Area in acres.	No. of Houses.		No. of Persons.	
			Total.	Demo-lished to date.	Dis-possessed.	Yet to be dis-possessed.
Canning Street Clearance Order	April 23, 1931	1·260	130	130	451	Nil
Sykes Street Compul-sory Purchase Order No. 1	June 1, 1931	1·847	120	120	611	Nil
Sykes Street Compul-sory Purchase Order No. 2	June 1, 1931	·842	57	57	305	Nil
Aldbro' Street Com-pulsory Purchase Order	May 14, 1931	·530	40	40	174	Nil
Scott Street Clearance Order	September 15, 1933	·518	66	66	245	Nil
Hodgson Street Clearance Order	September 15, 1933	·127	17	17	75	Nil
Church Street (Drypool) Clearance Order	July 16, 1934	2·725	162	64	666	8
Jenning Street (The Groves) Clearance Order	December 22, 1934	2·23	166	Nil	Nil	690
Totals		10·079	758	494	2527	698
					3225	

In addition, the following Clearance Areas were represented on 14th December, 1934, and submitted to the Ministry of Health for confirmation early in 1935.

	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons.
Witham Clearance Area	40	149
Jane Street Clearance Area	45	162
Edgar Street Clearance Area	26	84
Total	111	395

The re-housing in connection with the Church Street (Drypool) Clearance Order, and the Jenning Street (The Groves) Clearance Order will be completed early in 1935.

The inspection of 2 areas is in progress and it is anticipated in the near future to make official representation in respect of these areas which comprise 203 houses occupied by 658 persons.

Clearance of Individual Slum Houses. In general, no serious difficulty has been encountered in connection with work under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, and there is every likelihood that dealing with individual houses and with areas concurrently will prove to be a most satisfactory and most equitable way of carrying out the slum clearance programme. Since the Housing Act, 1930, came into operation representations have been made in respect of 782 houses.

Re-housing. Under the Housing Act, 1930, 5,305 persons have been dispossessed by slum clearance, and corresponding accommodation has been made available on the North Hull Housing Estate, in Newtown Buildings, in Barnsley Street, and in New George Street.

It is gratifying to note that the tenants dispossessed from slum clearance property, have, in the majority of cases, proved that they are appreciative of the more modern accommodation now placed at their disposal.

Measures to prevent infestation by vermin of new houses have been maintained throughout the year with highly satisfactory results.

Central re-housing in two-storey Cottage Flats, will take place early in 1935 on the sites in Aldbro' Street and Sykes Street made available under Compulsory Purchase Orders.

FOOD INSPECTION.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. The inspection of dairies and of retail purveyors' premises and the supervision of bottling and wholesale establishments in the City is carried out by the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Cowsheds and herds are inspected by the staff of the Chief Food Inspector.

The following figures show the amount of milk consumed daily in Hull :—

Amount arriving by road ....	....	....	....	....	17,800 gallons
" " rail ....	....	....	....	....	1,330 "
" produced in the City	....	....	....	....	1,670 "
Total					<hr/> 20,800 " <hr/>

Included in the above figure is an amount of approximately 5,000 gallons of milk of special designation, *i.e.*, "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," "Grade A," and "Pasteurised." The quantity of "Pasteurised" milk supplied to schools under the Milk in Schools Scheme is included in the last-mentioned figure.

The amount of milk consumed in the City averages approximately 0·5 pint per person per day.

Retail Purveyors, Dairymen, etc. 323 applications for registration were received compared with 371 last year. Of the former number, 263 were for the sale of milk in bottles only.

The following numbers of persons and premises were registered :—

Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	263
Dairymen and Dairy premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
								<hr/> 318 <hr/>

Five applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk or dairymen were not proceeded with or were withdrawn.

The Corporation refused to register two persons as retail purveyors of milk and dairyman, respectively, as in each case the premises from which milk was to be sold were unsuitable. The former vacated the premises concerned before notice could be served upon him, whilst the latter subsequently obtained accommodation at a registered dairy within the City.

There are about 2,400 milk traders on the registers, the great majority being persons carrying on small businesses of a general nature who sell very small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. About 1,400 of these traders sell bottled milk only.

Graded Milks. 18 dealers and 6 supplementary licences for "Certified" Milk; 1 dealer's licence for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" Milk; 1 bottler's, 6 dealers' and 4 supplementary licences for "Grade A" Milk; and 2 licences for "Pasteurised" Milk were issued during the year: a total of 38 licences, compared with 37 issued last year.

The advantages of using milk of special designation are still not fully appreciated by a large section of the public. The quantity of such milk sold in Hull, approximately 5,000 gallons per day, is but a small proportion of the milk consumed in the City, viz., 20,800 gallons. It may be mentioned incidentally that, apart from graded milk, some 3,400 gallons of "bottled" milk are sold daily in the City.

The Department endeavours to bring to the notice of the public the advantages of using these specially designated milks, and all possible assistance and information are given both to dealers and consumers. The Department has, with considerable success, encouraged producers to enter the "Yorkshire Clean Milk Competitions."

The price of "Certified" Milk, "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," and "Grade A" milk is 4d. per pint. The price of milk other than that of these designations is governed by the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, and varies between 3d. and 3½d. per pint.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations. During the year, 132 samples of designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content, namely:—

"Certified" Milk	....	....	....	93
"Grade A" Milk	....	....	....	23
"Pasteurised" Milk	....	....	....	16

A chemical analysis was also made of each sample of designated milk.

"Certified" Milk. The Ministry of Health again appointed the City Analyst to examine "Certified" Milk distributed in this area. The bacterial contents of the samples examined were:—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.			
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	Over 30,000
93	27	39	18	9

The Order prescribes that this grade of milk must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c.

Six of the samples which contained an excessive number of bacteria, also failed to satisfy the Bac. Coli. test. Another sample did not comply with that test, although the bacterial count was satisfactory.

Two samples did not comply with the provisions of the Order, as the bottles were improperly capped ; and in these cases, letters of caution were sent to the producers.

" Grade A " Milk. The bacterial contents were :—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.					
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 200,000	Over 200,000
23	1	6	12	1	2	1

The maximum prescribed for this grade of milk is 200,000 bacteria per c.c.

The sample which contained an excessive number of bacteria also contained Bac. Coli. in each of 3 tubes of 1/100th c.c. of the milk ; whilst another sample also did not comply with the Bac. Coli. test. One sample of *" Grade A "* milk was obtained for chemical analysis from a licensed dealer. As the churn containing the milk was improperly marked, a letter of caution was sent to the firm concerned.

All the *" Certified "* and *" Grade A "* milk sold in the City was produced in the East Riding, and the Medical Officer of Health of that Authority was notified of the results of the examinations of the above-mentioned samples.

" Pasteurised " Milk. The bacterial contents of the 16 samples were as under :

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.			
	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 100,000	Over 100,000
16	5	6	1	4

The maximum prescribed for this grade of milk is 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Two of the samples which contravened the standards were obtained from a person who had applied for a pasteuriser's licence. He was notified of the results of the examinations, and was recommended to seek technical advice. A letter of caution was addressed to each of the pasteurisers regarding the remaining 2 unsatisfactory samples.

Bacteriological Examination of Non-designated Milk. 106 samples of non-designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content. (The samples were also chemically examined.)

Four samples each contained less than 1,000 bacteria, 42 contained between 1,000 and 30,000 bacteria, 43, between 30,000 and 200,000 bacteria, and 17, 200,000 bacteria and upwards, per 1 c.c. 12 of the fourth group and 20 of the other groups were returned positive to the Bac. Coli. test.

Letters are sent to the producers and/or dealers in all cases where the bacterial count exceeds 200,000, or where a positive result is returned to the Bac. Coli. test, and where necessary the facts are communicated to the appropriate officer of the district in which the milk is produced.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for tuberculosis by the Biological Test were carried out by Dr. W. W. Adamson, the Honorary Pathologist to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Of 195 samples submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs, 4, that is about 2.0 per cent., showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. The percentage in 1933 was 2.6, when 190 samples were examined. All the positive samples were produced in the East Riding, and the Medical Officer of Health of that area was immediately notified under Section 4 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. In each case he gave the Corporation's Veterinary Officer the opportunity of inspecting, along with the County Veterinary Officer, the herd from which the infected sample had been produced.

Particulars of the action taken to trace the 4 positive samples are given below :—

The County Veterinary Officer, accompanied by one of the Corporation's Veterinary Inspectors, examined the herds.

*No. of
Cases.*

1. The clinical examination showed that 1 cow was affected with tuberculosis of the udder. The animal was slaughtered, and found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis. The samples taken from the "in contact" cows were negative.
1. Samples taken from the cows were negative.
1. As the result of biological tests of samples taken from the cows, 1 animal was slaughtered and found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis.
1. As the result of biological tests of samples taken from the cows, 1 animal was slaughtered and found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis. In addition, the owner of the herd decided to slaughter another animal which suffered from induration of the udder.

Tuberculous Cows in the City. The method adopted to discover tuberculous milk produced in the City is by periodical inspection by the Authority's Veterinary Officers of the cows kept in the cowsheds within the city.

During the year, 3,626 examinations were made of cows for clinical signs or symptoms of tuberculosis. Samples were taken from 26 cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and were submitted to bacteriological examination. Two samples were returned as positive for tubercle bacilli, and the cows from which these samples had been obtained were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Blood in Milk. As a sample obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act was found to contain blood, a Corporation Veterinary Officer examined the herd concerned, and took steps to prevent the milk from one unhealthy animal from being sold, or from being used in the manufacture of products, for human consumption, until that animal had recovered.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The Chief Veterinary Officer reports:—

The Department's Officers discovered in cowsheds in the City, 4 cows which they suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. These animals were slaughtered, and the post-mortem examinations confirmed the presence of the disease.

In consequence of samples of tuberculous milk produced in the East Riding having been obtained within the City, the Veterinary Inspector, in conjunction with the Veterinary Inspector to the East Riding County Council, examined 23 cows in cowsheds in that area, and 2 of the cows were afterwards slaughtered by the East Riding Authority under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

Cowsheds. There are 78 registered cowsheds in the City, which afford accommodation for 1,388 cows. During 1934, a Veterinary Inspector paid 318 visits to the cowsheds. Six informal notices were served, and several verbal warnings were given regarding the abatement of nuisances and the registration of premises, and these were complied with under the supervision of the Department. A Veterinary Inspector visits each cowshed four times a year.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc. Examinations were made of 1,194 milk churns, 559 hand-cans, and 29 vehicles.

The following contraventions were discovered :—

In 30 cases the name and address of the owner was not inscribed on the vehicle or receptacle.

Two receptacles containing milk intended for sale were deposited in streets and left unattended for long intervals.

One receptacle was found to be incapable of being readily cleansed.

A dog was found being conveyed in a vehicle at the same time as milk.

In 4 cases " separated " milk was being sold from receptacles which were not properly marked.

In 3 instances, matter likely to contaminate milk was being conveyed in a vehicle at the same time as milk.

Two premises other than registered dairies were being used for the storage of milk.

The responsible parties were cautioned, either verbally or by letter, respecting these infringements.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927. Included in the samples obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, were 6 samples of evaporated milk, all of which were genuine and properly labelled.

Ice Cream. During the year, 120 applications for registration were received; 13 for the manufacture and 107 for the sale of ice cream. Ten of these applications, 3 for the manufacture and 7 for the sale of ice cream—were not granted.

At the end of the year, there were 427 premises on the register; 56 for the manufacture and 371 for the sale of ice cream.

Six samples of ice cream were obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and were found to be genuine.

Thirty-three samples of ice cream or ice cream mixtures were taken for bacteriological examination, 16 of which were satisfactory, 1 fairly satisfactory, and 16 unsatisfactory. Fifteen of the unsatisfactory samples showed the presence of *Bac. Coli.* in amounts varying from 1/10,000th c.c. to 1/10th c.c. of the ice cream or mixtures: in addition, 8 of these samples had bacterial counts varying between 1,000,000 and 8,000,000, whilst one contained many millions of bacteria per 1 c.c. The remaining unsatisfactory sample contained over 2,000,000 bacteria per 1 c.c. The District Sanitary inspectors were instructed to pay special attention to the manufacturers' premises.

Ten letters of caution were addressed to manufacturers regarding unsatisfactory samples.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. The number of samples examined was 1,893, of which 111, or 5.9 per cent. were adulterated; the corresponding percentage for 1933 was 5.5; in that year 1,594 samples were taken. In England and Wales 5.5 per cent. of the samples analysed in 1933 were found to be adulterated.

Samples of Milk taken in Hull numbered 1,112, of which 61 or 5.5 per cent., were not genuine. The percentage for 1933 was 5.4.

Other samples reported against were: Potted Meat (10), Curds (7), Butter (5); Pearl Barley, Salmon Cream, and Malt Vinegar (3 each); Shredded Suet, Tinned Fish, Pork Sausages, Cheese, Cream, Vinegar, Honey, and Wines (2 each); and Biscuits, Jam, and Cayenne Pepper (1 each).

The footnotes to Appendix 17 (pages 195 and 196) give details of the action, apart from legal proceedings, taken in connection with the adulterated samples.

In 22 cases legal proceedings were instituted, particulars of which are given in Appendix 18 (pages 197 and 198).

Full particulars of the samples analysed are set out in Appendix 17 (pages 191 to 194). Further, the City Analyst, Mr. A. R. Tankard, F.I.C., F.C.S., publishes in his Annual Report, full details concerning the work done by him under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

“Appeal to Cow” Samples. During the year, 19 “Appeal to Cow” samples were obtained in following up samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, several being taken, at our request, by officers of the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council as the cowsheds were in that area. 13 of the samples were satisfactory, but 6 were of unusual composition. As the cowshed at which the last-mentioned samples were obtained was within the City, a Corporation Veterinary Inspector carried out a special investigation, with the result that the “offending cows” were removed from the herd.

In 3 cases letters of caution were sent to the vendors of the original samples, and in the remaining case the producer of the original samples, obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, was convicted, and the summonses against the vendor were withdrawn.

Labelling of Margarine. 12 samples of margarine were obtained. 1 of the samples was supplied from a parcel exposed for sale, but not labelled, and in addition, was sold in an improperly marked wrapper; 3 samples were supplied from parcels exposed for sale but not labelled; and 1 sample was sold in an improperly marked wrapper. Letters of caution were sent to the vendors respecting these infringements.

“Dirt” in Milk. 2 informal samples of milk were reported to contain dirty sediment. These were formally repeated, but were not reported to be dirty. 4 formal samples reported to contain “dirt” were repeated specially for examination for the presence of “dirt”; and 1 of these repeat samples was declared to be of suspicious character. Letters of caution were sent to the vendors of the 4 formal samples.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927. 1,706 of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were examined for preservatives: 6 contravened the Regulations; and details of these samples and the action taken are set out in Appendix 19 (page 199).

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. 34 inspections were made, viz., at 15 retailers' premises, 7 manufactories, 5 farms, 4 merchants' premises, 2 offices where registers of marks were kept, and 1 warehouse. It was found that the statutory requirements were not being observed at 9 of the places, and the responsible parties were cautioned, either verbally or by letter.

4 samples of fertilisers and 30 feeding stuffs were obtained. 7 of the samples of feeding stuffs were taken from works within the City as the result of communications received from other Authorities, whilst 7 other samples of feeding stuffs were obtained at the request of a General Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. 25 feeding stuffs and the 4 fertilisers were reported to be satisfactory, whilst the remaining 5 feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory.

The 5 samples of feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory for the following reasons :—

- 1—Amount of sand was excessive.
- 1—Excessive acidity of oil content.
- 1—Deficiency of protein and phosphoric acid, excess of oil ; and the feeding stuff was wrongly named.
- 1—Amount of fibre present was less than that declared.
- 1—Amount of protein present was less than that given in the statutory statement.

Letters of caution were addressed to the manufacturers by the Town Clerk in the first 4 cases ; whilst the last-mentioned case is being followed up.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Three inspections were made of premises occupied by persons licensed for the sale of poisonous substances used for agricultural and horticultural purposes. It was found that poisons were being kept and sold in accordance with the Regulations.

Bakehouses. There are 277 bakehouses on the register, comprising 75 factories and 202 workshops. 956 inspections were made ; 109 verbal or written notices were given or sent where the half-yearly cleansing had not been carried out ; and at the end of the year the required work had been done at 84 of the premises. Five other defects were found in bakehouses : one of the items which has not been dealt with is being followed up.

Refreshment Room Kitchens and Other Workplaces. There are 113 workplaces on the register, at which 167 males and 414 females are employed. Each workplace was visited at least once during the year and found to be in a cleanly condition. 101 of the workplaces are refreshment room kitchens, whilst at the others, fruit sorting, tea packing, bottle washing, etc., are carried on.

WORK OF THE FOOD AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a summary of the report of Mr. H. P. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S., the Chief Food Inspector : much of the work described in the preceding section is also done by this Department.

Scope of Work. Food inspection is carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and five assistants, one of whom is a qualified Veterinary Inspector. Their duties include the inspection of the cattle and fish markets ; the slaughterhouses ; and all meat, fish and fruit sold in the City ; of cowsheds and cows therein ; and of all retail shops, other than dairies, where food is sold. Milkshops and dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Staff. The Food Department is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority ; for examinations and reports under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture ; and for the supervision and treatment of the horses, cattle and other stock belonging to the various Committees of the Corporation. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. The Veterinary Inspectors also act on behalf of the Police in cases of alleged cruelty to animals.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Officers of this Department carry out the requirements of the Act regarding the marking of imported eggs, when the eggs have reached the premises of the wholesale and retail traders. The enforcement of the regulations at the time of importation is carried out by the officers of H.M. Customs.

During the year, notices calling attention to requirements of the Orders-in-Council made under this Act were circulated amongst the traders affected. One notice contained particulars of all the Orders (apart from that dealing with bacon and ham) in force at the time, whilst the other notice dealt specifically with bacon and ham.

Three infringements of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932, were discovered. In each instance, a sample of butter, taken from butter in bulk not visible to the purchaser, was sold in a wrapper which was not marked in the required manner. A letter of caution was addressed to each vendor.

Two samples of honey were sold in contravention of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1928, as, in each case, the indication of origin was printed on the label of the container in letters which were less than the prescribed size. A letter of caution was sent to each of the manufacturers.

Slaughterhouses. There are 45 private slaughterhouses in the City, viz. :—

Registered	....	....	....	....	5
"Old" Licences	....	....	....	....	5
Licences renewable yearly	....	....	....	....	35

- (a) The "Registered" slaughterhouses are those which were in use as slaughterhouses at the time the sections of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to slaughterhouses, were brought into force by the Kingston upon Hull Improvement Act, 1854, and have continued to be used as slaughterhouses.
- (b) The "Old Licences" are in respect of the slaughterhouses licensed between 1854 and 1891, the original licensees still being in possession of and using the premises as slaughterhouses.
- (c) The "Yearly Licences" refer to slaughterhouses not coming within either of the two categories (a) and (b) above, where the Corporation grant licences from year to year only, in accordance with Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted in 1891.

The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered in 1934, as well as in 1933 and 1932, at the respective classes of slaughterhouses :—

	Cattle (and Calves)	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total 1934.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.
5 Registered Slaughterhouses	2,021	6,375	1,396	9,792	9,792	10,029
5 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Old Licences)	1,390	6,142	470	8,002	7,997	7,050
35 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Yearly Licences)	13,922	40,510	27,921	82,353	82,189	83,193
1934	17,333	53,027	29,787	100,147	—	—
1933	17,394	52,900	29,684	—	99,978	—
1932	16,292	54,931	29,049	—	—	100,272

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1934. It confers new powers and imposes new duties (including that of licensing slaughtermen) upon local authorities as well as upon persons carrying on slaughter houses and knacker yards.

During the year this Authority has granted 219 licences (to operate for a period of 3 years) to persons to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the Act. 2 applications for licences were refused. 3 licenses were granted to Jews duly licensed for one year by the Rabbinical Commission.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. During the year these Regulations have been well observed.

The number of notifications relative to the inspection of meat received at the Food Office was 759.

It is still difficult to keep those engaged in the transport and handling of meat alive to the requirements of the Regulations, and cautions have from time to time been given.

Sale of Food Order, 1921. Proceedings were taken against 4 butchers for exposing for sale in their shops imported meat which did not bear a label indicating the country of origin. The fines imposed amounted to £10 14s. 0d.

Unsound Food. Condemned meat is sold to a salvage firm which manufactures manure and meal from it.

Condemned fish is sold to the Hull Fish Meal and Oil Company, whose premises adjoin the Fish Dock.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	....	....	....	....	113	9	2	21
Fish	....	....	....	....	1,554	10	2	0
Fruit	....	....	....	....	21	9	0	17
Tinned Goods	....	....	....	....	17	17	0	17
Shellfish	....	....	....	....	5	11	1	0

Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs. 5,111 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection Branch of the Health Department.

Bacteriology. In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 474 animals, for the detection of the Anthrax Bacillus, all with negative results.

Fruit. 175 packages of fruit, etc., were sorted under supervision in the Corporation's warehouse : 85 packages were found to be unsound.

Premises used for the Manufacture of Potted Meat, etc. Particulars of the provisions of the local Act requiring the registration of these premises are given in the report for 1931.

Three applications for registration of premises were received, but 2 were not granted, as, in the opinion of the Corporation, the premises were unsuitable.

There are at present 28 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted meat.

Apart from these places, there are 52 premises, including meat factories, etc., in which food is prepared, which are regularly visited by the Department's Inspectors.

Particulars of Fish Landed from Trawlers, etc. The Department has an office on the Fish Dock, and an Inspector devotes practically all his time to inspecting fish at the docks and fish shops.

	<i>No. of Trawlers</i>			<i>Estimated Weight of Fish</i>			<i>Weight Unsound</i>		
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Bear Isle	405	35,892	0	0	94	16	3
Faroe Isles	1,134	26,412	0	0	16	0	2
Greenland	4	3,577	0	0	—	2	1
Iceland	1,778	109,814	0	0	630	17	3
Newfoundland	1	48	0	0	—	—	—
Norway (Herrings)	67	9,304	0	0	551	6	2
Norway (Mackerel)	29	488	0	0	5	6	2
Norway (Prawns)	20	218	0	0	—	—	—
Norway Coast	24	1,244	0	0	2	3	3
North Sea	976	12,550	0	0	7	4	2
White Sea	511	37,093	0	0	207	16	2
Ex. Rail	—	2,410	0	0	38	15	1
Totals	4,949	239,050	0	0	1,554	10	1

Food Inspection in Shops. The 440 butchers' and pork butchers' shops, and other shops where meat is sold were visited from time to time throughout the year.

253½ pounds of meat exposed for sale in an unsound condition in a butchers' shop were seized. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £7 7s. 0d.

Fish and Game Shops. There were, at the end of 1934, 332 fried fish, 97 fish and game and 5 shellfish shops, and 55 smoke houses in the City. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors, with a view to securing supplies of fresh and wholesome foodstuffs and maintaining general cleanliness of the premises and utensils.

Miscellaneous Visits and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. Appendix 20, (pages 200 to 203) gives details of the inspections made by the Food Inspectors, and contains the Chief Veterinary Inspector's Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. D. A. Cadman, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The report by Dr. H. Mason Leete, Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, will be found on pages 209 to 216.

The total number of cases of infectious disease brought to the notice of the Department during 1934 was 4,969, as against 5,720 for the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the lesser incidence of Diphtheria and Measles. Compared with the figures for the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of notifications received in 1934 in respect of the following diseases, namely, Diphtheria, 441; Measles, 678; and Pneumonia, 161. Increases were recorded in the numbers of cases of Scarlet Fever and Chickenpox, the additional cases being 327 and 256, respectively.

Appendix 21 on page 204, shows the numbers of cases of the various diseases, and gives age periods, and the distribution of the cases over the various wards in the City.

Appendix 22, on page 205, gives a summary of the cases notified each year, including the number of deaths, and the number of cases removed to hospital over a period of years.

In the four quarters of the year, notifications of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Chicken-pox were received as under :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Diphtheria	453	168	171	284	1,076
Scarlet Fever	162	185	141	265	753
Chicken-pox	395	382	230	560	1,567

The following table gives the notification-rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal notifiable infectious diseases and a comparison with the rates for England and Wales for the past five years :—

	Small-pox (variola minor).	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth- eria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal		Erysip- clas.
					Fever.	Pyrexia.	
1934							
HULL	—	2.36	3.37	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.45
England & Wales	0.004	3.76	1.70	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.51
1933							
HULL	—	1.33	4.74	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.46
England & Wales	0.02	3.21	1.18	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.45
1932							
HULL	—	1.43	5.36	0.07	0.04	0.18	0.26
England and Wales	0.05	2.12	1.08	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.36
1931							
HULL	—	1.73	3.63	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.36
England & Wales	0.14	2.05	1.27	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.38
1930							
HULL	—	1.76	2.83	0.11	0.09	0.15	0.55
England & Wales	0.29	2.76	1.84	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.45

It is gratifying to note the continued reduction in the Diphtheria notification-rate, although it is still much above the average for England and Wales. Unfortunately, the Scarlet Fever rate shows an increase, but it is 1.40 less than the rate for the whole country.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified during the year was 753. This is 327 more than in the previous year, and is the largest number registered since 1929. Eight deaths were recorded in 1934; the death-rate being 0.02 per 1,000 of the population. 635, or 84 per cent. of the cases notified in 1934 were removed to the City Hospitals. In 27 cases the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever was not confirmed after treatment in hospital. The case mortality of the true cases was 1.10 per cent. There were 25 secondary cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring in a family within 4 weeks of the onset of a previous case; in 3 instances, 2 secondary cases occurred in the same house. There were also 8 "return cases," *i.e.*, a case occurring within 4 weeks of the return home from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for Scarlet Fever. On one occasion, 2 "return cases" resulted after the discharge of 1 patient. The return-case rate was 1.4 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting case-rate 1.2 per cent. of those discharged.

Practically all the cases were of the mild type which has been prevalent in this country for a number of years. Our hospital accommodation at the City Hospital, Cottingham, was not sufficient to meet the demands of all infectious cases, consequently use still had to be made of beds at the Evan Fraser Hospital for the nursing of Scarlet Fever patients.

Diphtheria. 1,076 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year ; this is 441 less than in 1933. 65 deaths were registered in 1934, and the death-rate was 0·20 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0·29, 0·42 and 0·30, respectively, for the three previous years. The case mortality of notified cases was 6·04 per cent. against 6·06, 7·8 and 8·2, respectively, for 1933, 1932 and 1931. Three of the deaths occurred in another hospital in the City, 2 at the patients' homes, and the remainder at the City Hospital. Among the persons notified as suffering from Diphtheria, 6 fatal cases occurred where the cause of death was certified to be due to some disease other than Diphtheria. 1,057 or 98 per cent. of the cases notified were admitted to the City Hospital. 130 secondary cases occurred ; in 19 instances there were 2 secondary cases in 1 house, and in 8 houses 3 secondary infections were reported. There were 8 return cases. These return cases occurred despite the fact that no patient is discharged from hospital until negative results have been obtained in 2 consecutive faucial and nasal swabs. The return case-rate was 0·7 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting cases were 0·6 per cent. of those discharged.

99 of the notified cases were " positive swab " cases found as a result of swabs taken at the schools or the school clinic by an Assistant School Medical Officer ; 70 of these were secondary cases discovered after being swabbed as " contacts " before they were allowed to return to school ; in many of these patients there were no clinical signs of a diphtheritic infection.

In 252 of the notified cases the diagnosis after treatment in hospital was altered to some disease other than diphtheria, and 167 were " carriers " with no clinical symptoms.

The following shows the notifications and deaths in Hull, with corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population, during the past five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Notification</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Death Rate</i>			
	<i>Notified.</i>		<i>Rate.</i>			<i>per 1,000</i>			
						<i>Population.</i>			
1930	856	....	2·83	....	47	....	0·15
1931	1,145	....	3·63	....	94	....	0·30
1932	1,707	....	5·36	....	133	....	0·42
1933	1,517	....	4·74	....	92	....	0·29
1934	1,076	....	3·37	....	66	....	0·22

A summary of the figures for 1934 shows that the disease was much more prevalent during the first quarter of the year. This was apparently a continuance of the increased incidence which occurred throughout the last quarter of the previous year.

	<i>Cases Notified.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
1st quarter	453	....	....	36
2nd quarter	168	....	....	8
3rd quarter	171	....	....	9
4th quarter	284	....	....	12

It is gratifying to note a large reduction in both the number of cases notified and the number of deaths in comparison with the figures for the previous year, and it is hoped that the downward trend in the incidence and mortality of this disease will continue during 1935.

Unfortunately, diphtheria of a severe type existed throughout the year. In this report, on page 211, the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, gives information on the clinical character of the cases treated during 1934.

Anti-toxin is kept at the various Police Stations throughout the City, to be readily available at any time for the use of medical practitioners. During the year, 104 phials of 8,000 units and 10 prophylactic doses of 500 units were obtained and used by various medical practitioners in the City. This anti-toxin was provided free of charge in necessitous cases, but where the patients, or parents of the patients, were able to pay, a charge was made of the actual cost or part cost of the serum.

During the year swabs taken from persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria, or who had been in contact with a case of that disease, were examined by the City Bacteriologist. The number examined was 4,306, in regard to which the results were: Positive, 493; Doubtful, 170; and Negative, 3,643.

A report on all examinations, etc., carried out during the year by the City Bacteriologist appears on page 217.

Schick Testing and Immunisation against Diphtheria. The efforts to induce parents to have their children Schick-tested and, where necessary, immunised against diphtheria, were continued throughout 1934. Three clinics have been established to provide immunisation facilities free of charge. At the houses where cases of diphtheria occurred, special leaflets on the subject of diphtheria immunisation were distributed and leaflets were given to parents at every available opportunity. Special articles on the subject also appeared in the Department's monthly journal "Health News." The Education Department readily co-operated in the work by allowing children to attend the clinics during school hours, after the parents' consent had been obtained.

It was realised that difficulty would be experienced in regard to the schools situate some distance from an immunisation clinic. Consequently, arrangements were made for a medical officer to visit the infants' departments of such schools and immunise the children during school hours. The parents were given an opportunity to attend when the medical officer visited the school. Up to December 31st, 1934, out of 2,543 children in attendance at the schools dealt with, 648 parents' consents were received. 563 children were actually Schick tested; 147 were negative and 399 positive; immunising fluid was administered to the positive re-actors.

The number of consents from the parents of children in these schools is slightly over 25 per cent., and those actually tested average 23 per cent.

It will be seen therefore, that whilst a certain amount of benefit should result from these efforts, much yet remains to be done before a result can be obtained likely to produce an appreciable effect on the incidence of this disease.

The numbers dealt with at each of the three clinics during 1934, were as follows :—

	Hanover Square.	East Hull.	Coltman Street.	Total.
No. of persons Schick tested	242	756	694	1692
No. of persons positive	136	459	315	910
No. of persons negative	100	297	372	769
No. immunised after testing	116	446	275	837
No. immunised without testing	101	45	92	238
Total	217	491	367	1075

The following is a summary of the children dealt with in connection with the Education Department :—

Total number of children attending the schools where circulars were distributed to obtain parents' consent	15,666
Number of Consent Forms received from parents	2,220
Number of Children who attended for Schick Test	1,902
Result of Schick Test—Positive	1,071
Negative	801
Number of Children Immunised	1,044

PARTICULARS REGARDING NUMBER OF PERSONS RE-TESTED
DURING THE YEAR.

Clinic.	No. of re-tests.	Negative.	Positive.	Second Immunisation.	Second re-test.	Negative.	Positive.
Hanover Square	133	128	5	5	4	4	—
East Hull	454	443	11	11	—	—	—
Coltman Street	204	198	6	5	—	—	—
Total	791	769	22	21	4	4	—

Schick testing and immunisation were also done at the Children's Homes administered by the Corporation and at Private Schools, etc., in the City. The numbers dealt with at these places were as follows :—

Schick tested.	Negative.	Positive.	Immunised.	
			Without test.	After test.
73	19	54	15	53

Re-tests were done in 9 of the above cases ; 8 gave a negative reaction ; further doses of immunising fluid were given in the 1 " positive " case.

The grand total of those tested and immunised in the City during 1934 is as follows :—

Schick tested.	Negative.	Positive.	Immunised.		
			Without test.	After test.	Total.
2328	935	1363	253	1289	1542

Eighteen persons, who had been Schick-tested or immunised were notified to be suffering from diphtheria, or as suspected cases of diphtheria. After treatment in hospital, the diagnosis of diphtheria in 8 of these cases was not confirmed. In

the other 10 the disease was very mild in character, and there were no complications. A history of these cases is set out below, from which it will be observed that the first 4 could not be regarded as definitely immune; they are included in the list on account of their attendance at our immunisation clinics:—

- 2—had 1 dose of T.A.F. only after positive Schick test.
- 1—had last dose of T.A.F. 2 weeks before onset of illness.
- 1—had last dose of T.A.F. 3 months before onset of illness.
- 3—immunised after positive Schick test 8, 9 and 10 months previous to attack and had given negative results on re-testing.
- 1—immunised 4 years previously, no record of re-test.
- 2—negative reactions to the Schick test, 5 and 21 months before onset of illness.

It will thus be noted that only 5 persons who were Schick-negative contracted diphtheria, and these presented very mild symptoms. It is also possible that in the 5 other cases where T.A.F. had been given some benefit had been derived as these were also of a mild character.

From the above it appears justifiable to conclude that the measures adopted by the Department for the prevention of this disease are already producing good results, as of the 818 cases of true diphtheria, only 5 occurred amongst children who were Schick-negative.

Measles. Of the 874 cases of measles brought to the notice of the Department in 1934, 6 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 147 in the second, 176 in the third, and 545 in the fourth quarter.

As measles is not a notifiable disease, it can be assumed that a much larger number of cases existed than was investigated by the Department. The majority of the cases were visited as a result of the patients, or contacts, being absent from school on account of the disease, lists of the absentees being forwarded to the Health Department by the Education Department. Others were discovered by the Health Visitors, and some were traced through the Relieving Officers. In only 19 cases was a direct notification received from either a medical practitioner or the parents.

Six cases, which had been sent into the City Hospital under a different diagnosis or for observation, were subsequently found to be measles, and were treated there during 1934. Sixteen other cases were isolated and treated in the Institution Hospitals.

The Health Visitors paid 874 first and 31 re-visits to homes where measles cases were reported or suspected.

Only three deaths from measles were registered during the year. It is worthy of note that, with the exception of the year 1921, when there was no death from measles, this is the lowest mortality from the disease recorded for more than 60 years. The death-rate was 0·01 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 42 deaths and a rate of 0·13 for the previous year, and 15 deaths and a rate of 0·05 for 1932. An allocation of the deaths in age periods is shown below :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years and upwards.	Total.
1934	—	2	1	—	3
1933	11	19	6	6	42

Whooping Cough. Fourteen deaths from whooping cough were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 0·04 per 1,000 of the population, against 12 deaths and a rate of 0·04 in 1933, and 42 deaths and a rate of 0·13 per 1,000 in 1932. Nine of the deaths were infants under 1 year ; 3 were children between 1 and 2 years ; and 2 were between 2 and 5 years of age.

Whooping Cough is not a notifiable disease, and, as in measles, the majority of cases are brought to our notice by the Education Department. All cases reported are visited by the Health Visitors, who give advice to the parents. During the year, 360 actual and many suspected cases were brought to the notice of the Department. Seventeen children received treatment in the Institution Hospitals. 360 first visits and 24 re-visits were made by the Health Visitors during the year to cases or suspected cases. In only 3 instances was the Department aware of any of the fatal cases before death took place.

Diarrhœa. Forty-six deaths of infants under two years of age were recorded during the year, compared with 75 during 1933. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 7·8 against 13·1 for 1933, 10·2 for 1932, and 8·1 for 1931. The total number of deaths at all ages from this disease was 57, the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·18. The death-rates for the previous 3 years were as follows :— 0·26 in 1933, 0·24 in 1932, and 0·19 in 1931. The Health Visitors made 66 first visits to cases of diarrhœa in children, and 3 re-visits. Further reference is made to infantile diarrhœa in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section (page 138).

The following table shows the age periods of the deaths, compared with those for 1933 :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and over.	Total.
1934	43	3	2	9	57
1933	67	8	2	5	82

Enteric Fever. Ten cases were notified and 2 deaths occurred during the year, compared with 9 cases and 1 death in 1933. Nine of the cases notified as enteric fever were admitted to the City Hospital, 3 of which were re-diagnosed after treatment as suffering from some other disease. The other case received treatment in the Beverley Road Institution Hospital.

The cases were sporadic and no connection between any of them was traced. The possible sources of infection were discovered in several of the cases, but there was no spread to other persons.

Encephalitis Lethargica. Three persons were notified as suffering from encephalitis lethargica, two of whom died. One of the fatal cases was later re-diagnosed and death certified as due to cerebral hæmorrhage. Six deaths of post encephalitis cases were recorded, 5 of which had not been previously notified to the Department. In none of the notified cases was there any record of vaccination prior to the attack.

Periodic re-visits are paid to all known encephalitis lethargica patients.

Appendix No. 23 on pages 206 and 207, shows the present condition of those persons who are still suffering from the after-effects of encephalitis lethargica. The appendix includes information regarding the condition of 13 cases reported to be suffering from the after-effects of an attack of encephalitis lethargica; none of these 13 cases had been previously notified to the Department, but the history and condition of each patient point to their having suffered from the disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Twenty persons were notified as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, 11 of whom died. In 4 of the fatal cases the diagnosis was revised, as on further investigation the cause of the disease was found not to be due to the organisms of cerebro-spinal fever. Thirteen of the notified cases were admitted to the City Hospital; six cases received treatment in other hospitals in the City, and 1 case was nursed at home. One of the 9 surviving cases was re-diagnosed after treatment in hospital. No serious after-effect is reported in any of the cases which recovered.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. Five cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were notified, and all were admitted to the City Hospital.

After treatment in hospital, the diagnoses in respect of 3 cases were altered, as subsequent examination proved that the patients were not suffering from anterior poliomyelitis. One of these cases proved fatal, death being certified as due to broncho-pneumonia.

Both the " true " cases terminated fatally, one being complicated by a diphtheritic infection.

One case of polio-encephalitis was notified. The patient was reported to have fully recovered at the end of the year.

Pneumonia. Seventeen cases of acute influenzal pneumonia and 366 of acute primary pneumonia were notified ; 84 of these 383 patients died. This is equivalent to a case mortality of 21·9 per cent. The total number of deaths registered during the year from all forms of pneumonia was 258. In no case was nursing assistance needed, and no call was made on the services of the Jubilee District Nurses, which are available in this respect when required.

Dysentery. One case of this disease was notified during the year, a man, aged 53 years, who had first contracted the disease in Mesopotamia in 1917.

Malaria. Five cases of malaria were reported ; the disease had been contracted abroad in each instance. No case of induced malaria was notified during the year.

Periodical visits were continued during the year to the general paralysis patients who had been inoculated with malaria in previous years. With the exception of two persons, all the cases thus investigated were stated to be in good health.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox was reported during the year.

Vaccinations. The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Staff of the Health Department under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, during the year was 4, namely, Primary Vaccinations, 2 ; Re-vaccinations, 2. Successful results were obtained in each case.

The Vaccination Officers report that 2,230 exemptions from vaccination were obtained during the year 1933 and 3,064 persons were vaccinated mostly by the Public Vaccinators.

The total vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators during 1934, in accordance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts and Vaccination Order, 1930, are as follows :—

1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total.	
Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.
573	3	680	3	684	1	551	3	2488	10

The return below gives information relating to the vaccinations performed during the year 1934. It is, of course, impossible to give a complete vaccination return in respect of all the births registered during this period, owing to the time allowed by the Vaccination Acts for vaccination, etc., to be carried out.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of cases in lists of births received from the Sub-Registrars	532	410	517	543	491	522	501	547	478	500	466	447	5954
Certificates of vaccination received	238	181	323	264	232	382	233	217	408	177	272	377	3304
Certificates of postponement owing to :—													
(a) Health of child	18	20	11	7	9	11	7	2	20	5	13	15	138
(b) Condition of house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Prevalence of infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Statutory Declarations under Sec. 1 of the Vaccination Acts, 1907	210	151	173	207	162	213	228	209	199	201	215	152	2320
Certificates of insusceptibility or of having had Smallpox	1	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	3	8	1	2	26
Cases in which parents have removed out of the district	3	5	1	5	6	4	2	3	3	4	7	6	49
Cases not traced	2	1	3	4	1	—	2	3	3	3	1	3	26
Entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinators	244	156	203	213	226	205	249	179	233	227	211	171	2517

Appendix 24, on page 208, gives statistical information on Public Vaccination for the year 1933.

Chickenpox, etc. 1,567 cases of chicken-pox were officially notified or brought to the notice of the Department during 1934. The disease was compulsorily notifiable throughout the year. All unvaccinated cases of chickenpox were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, or one of the Senior Assistants, the number of visits being 482. They also paid 107 visits to doubtful or unusual cases of infectious diseases other than chickenpox.

Influenza. Only 20 deaths from influenza were registered during 1934, indicating a very low incidence of the disease.

Eighteen of the fatal cases were adults aged 25 years and over, 10 of these being over 65 years of age.

The death-rate for the year was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 187 deaths and a rate of 0.58 for 1933.

The deaths during the past five years have been as follows :—

1930	....	....	....	....	29
1931	....	....	....	....	87
1932	....	....	....	....	61
1933	....	....	....	....	187
1934	....	....	....	....	20

It is over ten years since such a low number of deaths was recorded, *i.e.*, 19 in the year 1923.

Food Poisoning. The Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, which came into operation in August, 1930, provides that medical practitioners shall notify to the Medical Officer of Health all definite or suspected cases of food poisoning amongst the residents of the City on whom they may be in attendance.

During the year 1934, 2 cases of suspected food poisoning were notified. They were both of a mild character, and there was no fatal result. In 1 instance, fried fish was suspected as the cause of the illness, but no material was available for analysis.

Tinned soup was reported as the possible source of infection in the second case. A tin of soup obtained from the same shop, on examination, was found to be free from contamination. Three persons were affected with sickness and diarrhœa after having eaten some of the soup. The symptoms were not serious, and the patients soon recovered.

Investigation was also made into the possibility of food poisoning in 2 other cases, but there was no evidence that contaminated food had been the cause of the illness in these instances.

Illness of School Children due to Drinking Lemonade. In July, several children suffered from sickness, &c., after drinking lemonade which had been made at one of the School Cookery Centres.

The circumstances attending the outbreak were investigated and the following information has been placed on record :—

It was found that the lemonade had been prepared from the following recipe :—

1 lemon,
1 lb. of lump sugar.
1 oz. of tartaric acid,
1 teaspoonful of lemon essence, and
2 pints of boiling water.

The lemonade was made in an earthenware vessel in which it was allowed to remain until cool. Upon cooling it was poured into two receptacles, one a glass bottle, the other an enamel jug. The portion which had been standing in the enamel jug from the 13th to the 16th July, was then put into a bottle. On Friday, the 20th July, at 11-15 a.m., this lemonade was given to the children. The children left school at 12 o'clock noon. Thirteen girls were affected by drinking the lemonade. Some of the girls were sick on the way home, whilst others were not sick until later in the afternoon. The predominating symptom of illness was violent sickness occurring from one to two hours after consumption of the lemonade. Although vomiting did not occur in every case, the feeling of sickness was present accompanied in most cases by headache. A few of the children also suffered from diarrhoea. The cases of illness were confined to those children who had partaken of lemonade which had been standing in the enamel jug. The children who partook of lemonade which had been standing in the glass bottle suffered no ill effects. Fortunately, most of the children recovered within 24 to 48 hours of the onset of illness and no case proved fatal.

The enamel jug, the drinking cups, and samples of the lemonade and lemon essence were submitted to the City Analyst, and his report can be summarised as follows :—" It is evident that the jug was enamelled in such a way that the antimony oxide employed is, in large part, in a soluble and dangerous form, and I am of the opinion that antimony poisoning was the cause of the illness in these children."

Precautionary measures were adopted by the Education Department to prevent any similar occurrence in future and publicity was given to the dangers of antimony poisoning from the use of enamel ware of inferior quality.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases. The total accommodation available at the end of the year at the City Hospital was 216 beds. Two new 28-bed wards were put into service during 1934. Plans are being submitted for further pavilions in accordance with the scheme already prepared to provide a hospital of 374 beds, and it is anticipated that the building of these new pavilions will commence during

1935. Owing to the demand on the existing accommodation for the treatment of the large number of cases of diphtheria, it was necessary to continue the use of the Evan Fraser Hospital for the nursing of scarlet fever patients.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted to the City Hospital and the Evan Fraser Hospital during the year. The figures relate to the diagnoses on admission ; particulars of the cases re-diagnosed after treatment in hospital are given in the report by the Medical Superintendent on page 209.

CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1934.

	No. of cases admitted during the year.		No. of cases admitted during the year.
<i>Hull—</i>		<i>Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority's Cases</i>	
Scarlet Fever	635		9
Diphtheria	1057		
Enteric Fever	9	<i>Cases from Outside Authorities—</i>	
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	Scarlet Fever	49
Cerebro-spinal Fever	13	Diphtheria	18
Other Diseases	10	Anthrax	2
	—		
		TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	1807

The admissions can be classified as under :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
City cases	1,383	1,641	2,116	1,928	1,729
Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority cases	19	12	9	15	9
Cases from other Authorities	45	53	38	63	69
	1,447	1,706	2,163	2,006	1,807

During 1934 the number of patients treated in the hospitals for infectious diseases shows a decrease of 199 compared with the previous year. This decrease is due to the reduction in the number of diphtheria cases admitted. There was an increase of 216 over the figure for the year 1933, in the number of scarlet fever cases admitted.

Uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever were discharged from hospital, in accordance with the modern practice, on the 28th day after admission, and our

experience has shown that the number of return cases has been no greater since following out this policy. In most of the return cases which occurred throughout the year, the infecting cases had been in hospital from 32 to 90 days.

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Service. Four motor ambulances are provided for this service. At the present time two are used for diphtheria, one for scarlet fever, and one for tubercular and other infectious patients. Two vans are used in disinfection work, one for the collection of infected material and the other for its return after disinfection. There is no connection between this ambulance service and that engaged on the removal of patients to the Public Assistance Hospitals.

Bacteriological Examinations. Appendix 26, page 217, gives the City Bacteriologist's report on specimens submitted to him during the year for bacteriological or pathological examination. The specimens numbered 7,132, amongst which 4,306 were for the organisms of diphtheria and 2,802 for those of tuberculosis.

A large number of specimens was examined by the Medical Superintendent in the laboratory attached to the City Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham.

Dr. Adamson (Hon. Pathologist, Hull Royal Infirmary) is responsible for the pathological examinations under the Venereal Diseases scheme and for the examination of milk for tuberculosis by the biological test.

DISEASES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, INCLUDING THOSE WITH A HIGH FATALITY RATE.

Cancer. Cancer caused 463 deaths, compared with 420 in 1933 and 452 in 1932. Accurate records of the causes of death in Hull begin in 1886. In that year there were 101 deaths from cancer and 315 from tuberculosis. These represent on the population of that day, a death-rate of 0·5 per 1,000 of the population from cancer and 1·6 from tuberculosis. In 1934 there was an increase of 43 deaths from cancer compared with those registered for 1933. The total number of deaths from the same cause in 1931 was 21 less than in 1930, and in the latter year 26 below the number for 1929. With these exceptions the mortality from this disease has, apart from slight variations, shown an upward tendency year by year. The death-rate from cancer is now 1·4 per 1,000 and from tuberculosis, 0·9. The death-rates for England and Wales are cancer, 1·6; tuberculosis, 0·8. In the last 49 years, therefore, the death-rate in Hull from cancer has increased 180 per cent., whilst that from tuberculosis has decreased by 43·75 per cent.

A table has been prepared showing the principal sites of fatal cancer ; it is printed as Appendix 27, page 218.

The Local Medical Committee on Cancer, which is affiliated to the Medical Committee of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, meets as occasion requires.

Mrs. S. E. Eve, M.B., has continued to act as Honorary Medical Investigator to the Committee, and has reported to the Ministry of Health upon the cases of cancer of the breast, womb or rectum. Since the scheme of inquiry was instituted nearly 8 years ago, 621 cases have been brought within the scope of the investigation. The patients have been treated at the following institutions :—

Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	452
Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	112
Beverley Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	54
The Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington	....	....	....	....	....	3
						—
						621
						—

Cases which go first to the Hull Royal Infirmary and are afterwards admitted to one of the Public Assistance Hospitals, are included in the Hull Royal Infirmary cases.

The site of the cancer was :—

Breast	....	....	....	....	....	281
Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	258
Rectum	....	....	....	....	....	82
						—
						621
						—

In the above 621 cases are 56 new cases in respect of which particulars were taken during 1934, giving the following information as regards treatment :—

						<i>Breast</i>	<i>Uterus</i>	<i>Rectum</i>
Cases operable on admission to hospital :—								
Radical operation	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	1
Radical operation and radium	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	—
Local excision and radium	....	....	....	....	....	7	—	—
Radium treatment	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	—
Cases inoperable on admission to hospital :—								
Radium treatment	....	....	....	....	....	3	19	—
Colostomy	....	....	....	....	....	—	—	4
Deep therapy	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	—
Recurrent cases after radical operation elsewhere sent								
up for radium	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	—
						—	—	—
Totals	....	....	....	....	....	20	31	5

Dr. Eve has had the able assistance of the Health Visitors in the work of following up previous cases.

The condition of the patients at the end of the year 1934, was as follows :—

CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radiological treatment.	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 97	58	—
Dead : 71	43	12
168	101	12

CANCER OF THE UTERUS.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radiological treatment	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 17	76	—
Dead : 21	114	30
38	190	30

CANCER OF THE RECTUM.

Radical Operation performed.	Colostomy performed.	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 7	11 (1)†	—
Dead : 9	53 (2)†	2
16	64	2

† Including (1)—3 cases, and (2)—15 cases that also had radium treatment.

The figures show that 30 per cent. of the patients suffering from cancer of the breast were inoperable before the patients were examined by a surgeon, and of those suffering from cancer of the uterus and rectum, the inoperable cases numbered 85 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively. It should be mentioned here

that these are all patients who have attended the Royal Infirmary, or have been admitted to a Public Assistance Institution, or other hospital, and that if all cases of cancer of these sites were included, the proportion of inoperable cases might be even greater, as many very old people do not consult a doctor until the disease is obviously very advanced, and the general practitioner does not think it necessary or advisable to send them on to a surgeon. Figures have been extracted showing the average interval which has elapsed between :—

- (a) The onset of symptoms and consulting a general medical practitioner, and
- (b) Consulting the general practitioner and admission to hospital.

The figures for the breast, the uterus and the rectum are as under :—

AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET OF SYMPTOMS AND ADMISSION
TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1934.

		<i>Onset and General Practitioner.</i>		<i>General Practitioner and Hospital.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Breast—						
Operable	....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.	....	$\frac{3}{4}$ month.	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Inoperable	....	20 months.	....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.	....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.
Uterus—						
Operable	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.	....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.
Inoperable	....	7 months.	....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.	....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.
Rectum—						
Operable	....	6 months.	....	1 day.	....	6 months.
Inoperable	....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.	....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.

The delay between the first seeking of medical advice and the examination by a surgeon is very often the fault of the patient, who is naturally reluctant to take a step which may lead to a surgical operation.

Radium. It is now known definitely that radium is of great value in the treatment of certain forms of cancer, particularly cancer of the womb and of the lip or tongue.

The 44 milligrammes of Hydrated Radium Bromide (23 milligrammes of element) belonging to the Corporation, is lent on request for periods of 48 hours at a time to any medical practitioner who requires it for the use of a patient in the City or neighbourhood.

During 1934, the applicators were on loan on 20 occasions for the use of 16 patients, one of whom had the use of it 3 times ; the loans in 10 instances were in respect of persons suffering from cancer.

In addition to the above there are 760 milligrammes of radium under the control of the Hull Radium Trust. This radium is available for the benefit of patients of the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Municipal and other hospitals, and approved nursing homes. A portion of this supply is kept at the Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital) in a specially constructed safe.

Bronchitis. There were 79 deaths from bronchitis, compared with 137 in 1933, and 121 in 1932. The death-rate in 1934 was 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, and the total death-rate from non-tuberculous respiratory diseases, chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, was 1.1.

Heart Disease. This disease accounted for 794 deaths during the year, compared with 717 in 1933. The death-rate in 1934 was 2.5 per 1,000 of the population. These figures show how very serious is this cause of death, and emphasise the importance of paying ever-increasing attention to rheumatism in children and adolescents, for at these age periods the seed of heart disease in adults is often sown.

Alcoholism. During the year 10 deaths were certified to have occurred from cirrhosis of the liver, and 2 from alcoholism, compared with 4 and none, respectively, from the same causes in 1933 and 14 from cirrhosis of the liver and none from alcoholism in 1932.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. D. Diamond, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Tuberculosis Department.

The following table shows new cases and deaths arranged in age periods. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary figures are given separately :—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.†				Total.	DEATHS.				Totals.	
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	1934.	1933.
0—1	—	1	1	2	4	—	2	2	1	5	7
1—5	3	5	11	13	32	2	1	5	4	12	19
5—10	7	12	20	19	58	—	—	1	3	4	7
10—15	8	10	11	8	37	—	4	1	5	10	14
15—20	20	22	6	9	57	10	12	2	4	28	26
20—25	28	34	5	1	68	20	32	—	2	54	44
25—35	56	39	10	5	120	30	21	1	—	52	86
35—45	43	37	3	5	88	22	24	3	1	50	59
45—55	56	15	2	—	73	37	9	1	1	48	55
55—65	28	7	1	1	37	20	5	—	1	26	24
65 and over	5	2	—	1	8	5	1	—	—	6	7
1934	254	184	70	64	572	146	111	16	22	295	—
1933	315	220	78	70	683	176	111	36	25	—	348

† Primary Notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis shows a marked decline in 1934. There is also a small though definite decline in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. It is gratifying to note that the greatest decrease has taken place in the age groups, 15—45, in which period are usually shown the highest incidence and greatest mortality in this disease. Of the total decrease of 111 this group alone shows a fall of 69.

The mortality figures reveal a decrease of 53 as compared with the year 1933, and of this number, 31 deaths come within the age period of 15 to 45 years.

For many years it has been recognised that the age period of 15—25 has not shared to the same extent as other age groups in the gradual fall in the death-rate

from tuberculosis. The following table shows the number of deaths in this age group during the last 5 years, divided according to the type of tuberculosis causing death, and sub-divided according to sex :—

MORTALITY IN AGE PERIOD 15-25 DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1930	31	47	4	8	35	55	90
1931	39	49	6	1	45	50	95
1932	31	40	4	6	35	46	81
1933	34	26	7	3	41	29	70
1934	30	44	2	6	32	50	82

It will be noted that the mortality in females in this age group again exceeds that of the mortality in males. This excessive mortality in the young female adult forms one of the major problems of tuberculosis. It is noteworthy that up to the age of 10 years the mortality rates of male and females show very little difference ; from the age of 10 years to 30 years the rate for females shows an appreciable increase over that for males, and it is only in this age period that an increase is shown. There are many factors that may contribute to this disparity of mortality rate :—

1. In the female suffering from tuberculosis this is an age when the physiological stress of maturing womanhood is a potent factor tending to lower the individual resistance.
2. The fact that in a large number of instances the infectious case of tuberculosis being nursed at home subjects the female members of the household to the risk of mass infection. The nursing, the handling of the patient, the making of beds, the sweeping and dusting of the house, are all elements of risk where any infectious case of tuberculosis is present.

The following table gives the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for Hull and for England and Wales since 1930 :—

Year.	HULL.		ENGLAND & WALES.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1930	394	1.29	35,567	0.90
1931	426	1.35	35,829	0.90
1932	319	1.01	33,648	0.83
1933	348	1.09	33,248	0.82
1934	295	0.92	30,719	0.76

The next table gives the figures for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1932, 1933 and 1934, and 10, 20 and 30 years ago :—

HULL DEATHS.				DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.					
				HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.
1934	257	38	295	0.80	0.12	0.92	0.63	0.13	0.76
1933	287	61	348	0.90	0.19	1.09	0.69	0.13	0.82
1932	253	66	319	0.80	0.21	1.01	0.68	0.15	0.83
1924	308	84	392	1.04	0.28	1.32	0.80	0.24	1.04
1914	318	132	450	1.09	0.45	1.54	0.98	0.36	1.34
1904	308	121	429	1.21	0.48	1.69	1.22	0.56	1.78

The above table shows that the mortality rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in Hull, namely, 0.12, was actually lower than that for England and Wales, which was 0.13.

Further, the rates of 0.92 and 1.09 in Hull for 1934 and 1933, respectively, reveal how appreciable was the fall in the total death-rate for tuberculosis for this area in the year under review. This decline in the Hull rate was greater than the fall recorded in England and Wales for the same period.

It is particularly interesting, however, to note that in 1934 was recorded for the first time in Hull a death-rate for tuberculosis below 1 per 1,000 of the population.

Tuberculous Meningitis. The deaths from tuberculous meningitis numbered 20 in 1934, 23 in 1933, and 31 in 1932.

These figures call for very careful comment. An investigation is being carried out into each case of tuberculous meningitis to try to trace the original source of infection. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that each case of tuberculous meningitis originates in the main from a human source of infection. Unfortunately, efforts to persuade home contacts to be examined are often met with refusal. Particularly is this so amongst the elderly members of the family who feel quite well. Included in this group are numerous cases of "bronchitis" and "winter cough" which are taken as a matter of course, and for which no medical advice is usually sought. Danger lies in the fact that in such cases is often found the senile type of tuberculosis, with its quiet insidious course and its lack of dramatic

symptoms, such as pain, or spitting of blood. Our efforts, therefore, are being concentrated on each household where a case of tuberculous meningitis occurs, in the hope that the source of infection may be discovered and treated.

Notifications. The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1930, are given below :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1930	....	491	....	135	....	626
1931	....	556	....	153	....	709
1932	....	489	....	150	....	639
1933	....	496	....	130	....	626
1934	....	405	....	109	....	514

One primary notification of tuberculosis from the School Medical Department was received in 1934, compared with 1 in 1933, and 20 in 1932.

Dispensary System. Unless arrangements are made for receiving treatment elsewhere, the notified cases attend at one of the two dispensaries.

Of the 514 cases notified, a number were moribund at the time of notification, whilst others were either removed to institutions for treatment, or remained under the care of their own medical attendants. The balance, numbering 455 attended the dispensaries. Besides these, 1,148 suspected cases or contacts attended the dispensaries, making 1,603 new patients who came for diagnosis or to have the appropriate treatment arranged; the corresponding number for 1933 was 2,212.

Of the total for 1934, 440 were diagnosed as cases of definite tuberculosis, 1,152 were considered not to be suffering from active tuberculosis, and 11 were kept under observation. Of the 11 cases still under observation at the end of the year, 1 has been found to be tuberculous and 10 to be non-tuberculous.

Sources of the New Cases. 761 were contacts of other cases, 580 were sent by private practitioners or from the General Dispensary, 253 came from Municipal Institutions, *e.g.*, the School Medical or the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and 9 from other sources, *e.g.*, the Ministry of Pensions, or from Medical Officers connected with Factory Welfare Schemes.

Another important advance towards the more efficient control of tuberculosis has been the assumption by the Tuberculosis and Hospitals' Sub-Committee for the financial responsibility of all cases of tuberculosis treated in the Public Assistance Hospitals. Hitherto, the necessity for payment for treatment in these hospitals on an assessment basis had in certain cases led to unwillingness on the part of patients to avail themselves of treatment. The removal of this anomaly has brought about greater co-operation on the part of the patients, and speedier and more efficient isolation of infectious cases of tuberculosis.

This is an added factor of great importance in reducing the incidence of the disease. There is no doubt that with this change, a new outlook has been brought about in the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis, a problem of considerable magnitude. Grateful acknowledgment must be made to the sympathetic and efficient co-operation of the Resident Medical Staff of the Hospitals concerned in making this new departure in the administrative control of tuberculosis the success it undoubtedly has been. There is a constant liason between the Tuberculosis Department and the Resident Medical Staff which is most valuable. The change in administration has also resulted in the removal of the stigma of pauperism from the occupants of the tuberculosis wards of the Public Assistance Hospitals. To the individual patient the psychological effect has been of inestimable value, in that admissions to the tuberculosis ward of the hospital is no longer to be regarded as a sign of advanced disease with its attendant hopeless outlook.

The unification of administrative control is the ideal to be aimed at in the treatment of tuberculosis, each institution, be it sanatorium or hospital, playing its proper part in subserving the needs of the patient.

Very little account appears to have been taken of the profound economic disruption in the patient's household consequent upon his removal to a sanatorium.

The modern view is that the hospital is playing an increasingly important part in the treatment of this disease. The advent of active treatment in tuberculosis such as the various methods of "resting the lung" by means of collapse therapy, and the gradual introduction of the surgeon's art in the treatment of the disease, justify our taking a more hopeful outlook for the future of the tuberculous patient.

Examination of Contacts. One of the main objects of the dispensary system is to bring cases under treatment at a stage sufficiently early to warrant the hope of arresting the disease. To this end, the Medical Officers and the tuberculosis nurses use every effort to persuade the family contacts to be medically examined.

It is still necessary to stress the value of contact examination. Cases constantly occur where such investigation has been the means of detecting the early onset of the disease, and of enabling steps to be taken to arrest its progress. The following two cases illustrate particularly the inherent danger of undetected disease :—

1. Mrs. H. J., aged 34, has 7 children. Her clinical history was of two months' duration. The sputum was positive and X-ray showed involvement of both lungs. The patient, husband, and 7 children occupied a house containing 1 living room and 1 bedroom. When the children were

examined, it was found that one, aged 4, suffered from tuberculous glands of the neck ; another aged 2, from tuberculous disease of the abdomen ; another aged 11, from definite disease of the lung, and two others were sufficiently suspicious clinically to warrant sanatorium observation.

2. Mrs. McC., aged 36, a mother of 6 children, gave a three months' history of ill-health. The house she occupied contained 1 living room and 1 bedroom. Five of the 6 children showed such radiological signs of tuberculosis as to warrant their being sent to the sanatorium for further observation.

The insidious nature of the onset of the disease and the potential dangers of its quiet spread make it imperative to utilise all the forces at our disposal in its detection. In children, particularly, physical examination of the chest is not sufficient in itself definitely to determine the presence or absence of the disease. No child should be removed from clinical observation in whom the fullest investigation has not been carried out. Such investigation includes the tuberculin test and X-ray examination of the chest.

Mantoux Test. It was felt that the intradermal tuberculin test had a definite sphere of utility in the examination of contacts. For practical purposes this was narrowed down to child contacts of sputum positive cases, as experience has shown that the value of the test is mainly confined to this group. It is realised that a positive reaction, while in itself not proving the presence of tuberculous disease, is sufficient evidence of tuberculous infection to warrant the further intensive investigation of those children showing such reaction. This group of positive reactors are X-rayed, and if, on clinical grounds and X-ray evidence, no active disease is discovered, they are re-examined at six-monthly intervals. It is hoped to keep a constant check on these contacts, at least during their school life. Grateful acknowledgment must be made for the ready help and sympathetic co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments in this work.

The following table shows the number of contacts examined by the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Department during the last 5 years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>No. of Contacts.</i>
1930	....	....	....	....	428
1931	....	....	....	....	992
1932	....	....	....	....	1115
1933	....	....	....	....	1416
1934	....	....	....	....	761

The marked reduction in the number of contacts examined in 1934, as compared with the previous year is due to the fact that the number of cases of tuberculosis notified was 111 less in 1934, than in 1933. The activities of the Department were concentrated upon cases in the sputum positive group, and in that group tuberculin tests and X-ray investigations were systematically carried out.

Of the 761 contacts in 1934, 7 were found to be definitely tuberculous at the first examination and 13 later; 464 were considered not to be tuberculous at the first examination, and 275 subsequently; the other 2 were amongst those under observation at the end of the year.

The percentage of definite cases of tuberculosis found in routine contact examination is 2.6. This compares favourably with figures reported from comparable areas where they have been quoted as high as 6 and 7 per cent. This figure for Hull is noteworthy, as definite stress is laid on the examination of contacts of sputum positive cases, where the risk of infection is at its maximum.

Of the new cases sent by practitioners, 184 were diagnosed definitely before they came to the dispensaries, and 396 were sent for diagnosis. Of these, 125 were diagnosed as tuberculous and 271 as non-tuberculous.

In 1934, 62.3 per cent. of the new cases referred by general practitioners were sent for diagnosis, as compared with 79 per cent. in 1933. It is the policy of the Tuberculosis Department to encourage general practitioners to use the Department more and more as a centre for diagnosis, instead of merely as a gateway to institutional treatment.

A large proportion of the cases referred to the dispensary is found to be suffering from non-tuberculous conditions. Affections of the respiratory tract such as asthma, bronchiectasis, and new growth of the lung necessitate full and early investigation. In the extension of the work of investigation of such cases lies the future usefulness of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, or, to change its name, the Chest Diagnostic Clinic. The alteration in the title of the dispensary would encourage the attendance of early cases of tuberculosis as well as that of patients suffering from other chest ailments, and would retain the primary functions of the dispensary as a diagnostic centre for diseases of the respiratory system.

In the following table, the 440 cases diagnosed as tuberculosis at the end of the year are classified according to age, sex and whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary :—

<i>Age Periods</i>	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50 and over	<i>Totals.</i>	
							1934.	1933.
PULMONARY								
Males	9	28	60	38	42	36	213	191
Females	7	24	46	29	17	15	138	148
NON-PULMONARY								
Males	23	12	13	4	—	2	54	37
Females	19	9	3	2	1	1	35	37
1934	58	73	122	73	60	54	440	—
1933	83	66	113	61	52	38	—	413

Stages of the Disease. The 440 definite cases were classified as follows :—

PULMONARY—

Class T.B. minus	{ Cure or definite improvement	113
Class T.B. plus-group 1.	{ reasonably to be expected.	35
Class T.B. plus-group 2.	Doubtful if curable, but improvable	161
Class T.B. plus-group 3.	Neither curable nor improvable	42

NON-PULMONARY.... 89

440

The numbers of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during recent years have been :—

Year.	New cases notified.	Number on Notification Register, 31st Dec.	Number on Dispensary Register, 31st Dec.	Examinations.	Total home visits by Tuberculosis Nurses
1929	679	1,945	1,531	3,785	9,380
1930	626	2,084	1,381	3,496	9,615
1931	709	1,409	1,310	3,650	9,811
1932	639	1,550	1,424	5,068	12,540
1933	626	1,485	1,419	7,653	13,306
1934	514	1,440	1,446	7,131	12,243

Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses. The Tuberculosis Nurses paid 12,243 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients, as compared with 13,306 in 1933, 12,540 in 1932, and 9,811 in 1931. Of the visits paid in 1934, 604 were made in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Delay in Notification. As a comment on delayed notifications, the following table is instructive. The same state of affairs prevails all over the country :—

Year.	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Not notified until disease far advanced.		
		Never notified or not till after death.	Notified within three months of death.	Total.
1929	312	53	109	162
1930	321	39	119	158
1931	358	75	137	212
1932	253	70	85	155
1933	287	47	117	164
1934	257	49	95	144

In accordance with Circular 1417 of the Ministry of Health there is appended for 1934, a ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths. The total deaths from tuberculosis for 1934 was 295, and the number not notified was 49. The ratio was therefore 1 to 6.

The 49 cases comprise 28 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 21 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The 21 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis include 15 cases of tuberculous meningitis; 4 cases of tuberculous disease of the abdomen, and 2 cases of tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system. Of this group of 21 cases, 20 were treated in institutions and hospitals, and from the nature of the disease and the part affected, the diagnosis presented difficulties and was only confirmed in certain instances on post-mortem examination. Of the 28 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 10 were certified from institutions and 18 by general practitioners.

The efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in this area is fairly satisfactory. In all cases where knowledge of the disease is only obtained from the mortality returns, the practitioners concerned are circularised by the Medical Officer of Health, and informed of the need for compliance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and asked to notify all cases of tuberculosis as soon as possible after making a definite diagnosis. This procedure has been found satisfactory, and no further action has been necessary.

X-ray Examinations. During 1934, 1,215 X-ray examinations were made in connection with dispensary work, compared with 931 in 1933, 717 in 1932, and 734 in 1931.

The increase in X-ray examinations is mainly due to the full investigation of contacts. No examination of a patient complaining of symptoms referable to the chest is complete without an X-ray investigation.

A good X-ray film will often reveal disease when otherwise it would have been unsuspected. We have made use in difficult cases of lipiodol investigation. This has been made possible through the ever-ready and efficient co-operation of the Medical Superintendents and Staffs of the Municipal Hospitals.

Sputum Examinations. Of 1,439 specimens of sputum sent for examination from the dispensaries, 346 were positive and 1,093 negative.

Of the many methods used in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, the examination of sputum ranks as one of the most important. While it is true that a negative result is of no value, it is equally true that a positive sputum is the most definite evidence obtainable that tuberculosis is present. This method has the further advantage that it is relatively cheap.

In cases where, after the sputum examination the diagnosis has remained in doubt, we have been enabled, through the courtesy and help of the Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital, to make use of a biological examination by means of animal inoculation.

The number of specimens of sputum examined by the City Bacteriologist during the year was 2,758; 622 were positive and 2,136 were negative. These figures include specimens sent by private practitioners and from the After-Care Colony.

Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this section.

Houses for Tuberculous Patients. A scheme for the re-housing of the families of tuberculous patients was described at length in the Annual Report for 1931. This scheme provides for the tenancy of 30 houses with assistance in the payment of rent to suitable families. The scheme continues in operation.

There is already evidence of the beneficial effect both physical and psychological derived by the patient and his family from this progressive public health measure—the re-housing of the tuberculous patient.

Shelters. The Corporation own 12 open-air shelters which are loaned to patients (free of charge) when there is a garden or a back-yard available and suitable for the accommodation of a shelter. At the end of the year 5 shelters were in use.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was necessary under these regulations, which empower the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

Orthopædic Clinic. Sixteen new patients were examined and reported upon. The number of attendances for examination and re-examination was 90. The following treatments were given :—

Massage—64 attendances

Electrical—Nil

Remedial exercises—63 attendances

Other forms—8 attendances

Light Treatment. Tuberculous patients in need of light treatment are referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic ; 61 were so referred during 1934, and they made 2,116 attendances.

The following table gives the age grouping of the patients, the site of the lesion, and the result.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

Site of Lesion.	Condition.	Age periods.										Total.	
		2-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		Over 20			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glands	Arrested	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	Quiescent	—	—	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	7
	Improved	—	—	2	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	7
	Not improved	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Skin (Lupus)	Arrested	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	1
	Not Improved	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Bones and Joints (Sinuses)	Arrested	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Abdomen	Arrested	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Not improved	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General	Arrested	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Quiescent	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		1	2	14	20	8	2	2	3	3	6	28	33

Dental Treatment. The following figures relate to Dental Treatment received by 16 tuberculous patients during 1934 at school clinics :—

Number of cases treated	....	....	....	16
Number of attendances	....	....	....	50
Number of extractions—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	6
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	80
Number of fillings—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	1
Other Operations	....	....	....	2

Dr. H. M. Leete has been responsible for the following section dealing with the Sanatorium :—

The Sanatorium, Cottingham. Dr. H. M. Leete continued as Medical Superintendent throughout the year, with Dr. P. R. Fanning as Resident Medical Officer.

There have been no marked departures in the work of the Sanatorium during 1934. In some cases longer periods of treatment have been possible, and the policy which will give the most advantageous use of our beds has been under careful consideration.

Although the title of the institution is "Sanatorium," all types of cases are received, and, indeed, a great deal of the work done is that of a tuberculosis hospital. As a result of many years experience it has been shown that, in almost all localities, the need of the actively tuberculous patient is most satisfactorily met by the joint institution where observation, hospital treatment and sanatorium treatment proper are all available for the varied needs of the individual patient.

Most of our patients are febrile when admitted, and all are kept on strict rest in bed for at least four weeks, during which time temperature and pulse records are obtained and clinical and radiographic examinations made. Observation may be required to determine the diagnosis where the Tuberculosis Officer considers that a period in hospital will yield more information than it is possible to obtain at home or at the clinic. This is the observation case proper and such a case is kept one month, or in exceptional instances two months, and is only notified if a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis is arrived at. The observation case is then regarded as a "patient," is formally admitted and receives the appropriate treatment for the condition found.

The other class of observation is the maintenance of a close watch on patients for response to treatment. In two or three months it is, as a rule, possible to tell whether a patient is going to respond satisfactorily to treatment or not. If the

response is good, then we have the indications for a prolonged stay in the sanatorium and the stay of "responding well" cases should be prolonged even to one or two years duration. During this period it will have been determined also whether special treatment (*e.g.*, the induction of an artificial pneumo-thorax) will be beneficial to a patient and if so, such treatment will usually have been begun. Here, again, special treatment calls for a long stay under sanatorium conditions. In a few cases even after three months, there may be some doubt as to the response to treatment, and observation for another month or two is indicated—the golden rule being that if there is any reasonable likelihood of the patient benefiting he or she must be given every chance of so doing.

On the other hand, the fact must be faced that there are patients who do not respond to sanatorium treatment. If after a fair trial, it is seen that a patient is steadily going downhill, despite everything that can be done, it is not reasonable to allow him to continue to occupy a bed if it means the exclusion of a possibly more favourable case. If home conditions permit, such a non-responding patient should be allowed to go home. If he cannot be looked after at home, or if there are young children at home and isolation is not possible, he should be kept in sanatorium, not so much for his own sake as for the avoidance of the dissemination of infection. This is a public health measure and as such is one of the proper functions of a sanatorium.

Children occupy a special position. In addition to observation cases in the strict use of the term, these little patients may be suffering from either pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The non-pulmonary cases require fairly prolonged treatment, including any special surgical measures that may be called for in individual cases. In regard to the pulmonary cases, there are two main groups, T.B.— and T.B.+. The "minus" cases, provided the symptoms are not marked, only need a comparatively short stay. On the other hand, T.B.+ cases in children call for, and justify, a stay in sanatorium of anything from one to three years. At one time, definite sputum positive tuberculosis in children under 14 years of age, was looked upon as almost invariably fatal. Though it is still to be regarded gravely, we know that in a considerable proportion of cases, provided long treatment is given, ultimate arrest is obtained and the child grows up to a useful adult life. At the end of 1934, 8 such sputum positive child patients were in the sanatorium, and of these 5 were responding well to treatment, and hold out hope of complete arrest of the disease in time.

We have continued, in suitable cases, to use collapse therapy as part of the routine treatment in the sanatorium, and we have also a number of "out-patients" (10 during the year, receiving some 100 treatments) attending for pneumothorax refills. Some of these were induced at the sanatorium and are well enough to be at work, while others have had their early treatment elsewhere and are making

use of the sanatorium for the continuation of their treatment, Cottingham being the only local centre where special treatment of this kind is available as a routine. Much more work of this nature will be possible with the extension of X-ray and other facilities which were under contemplation at the end of the year.

As well as the essential requirements for treatment, other activities of the sanatorium require brief mention. Craft teaching has been continued—classes meeting regularly and work being done on the wards. Numerous entertainments have been given, and full use has been made of the recreation hut.

At the beginning of 1934, there were 119 patients in residence ; 283 were admitted during the year, and 278 were discharged, leaving 124 under treatment on the 31st December. The number admitted during 1933 was 282.

Thirty-five cases were admitted for observation during the year. Of these, 1 adult and 4 children were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and were admitted for treatment, while 1 adult and 21 children were found not to be suffering from tuberculosis, and were discharged. One adult, though, found to be suffering from tuberculosis, asked to be discharged on completion of observation, and 3 children were removed by parents before the observation period was completed or diagnosis was confirmed. One adult and 3 children were still in the sanatorium under observation at the end of the year.

Particulars of the age and sex of the patients, the extent of the disease, average length of stay, and condition on discharge, will be found in Appendix 28 (pages 219 and 220).

Consultants. Mr. Blair visited the Sanatorium as Orthopædic Surgeon and examined 43 cases submitted for his opinion, and Mr. Simpson dealt with the special Ear, Nose and Throat work, the number of his examinations being 159.

Pneumothorax Treatment. Number of inductions, 10 ; 223 refills were given during the year.

X-Ray Examinations. These numbered 277, in which 302 films were taken, including 2 for patients at the City Hospital, and 3 for members of the staff, namely, Sanatorium, 1 ; City Hospital, 1 ; and Evan Fraser Hospital, 1.

Sputum Examinations. One thousand four hundred and sixty-one specimens were examined at the Sanatorium. Of these, 659 were found to be positive (approximately 45·1 per cent.) and 802 negative.

Dental Treatment. The dental surgeons paid 28 visits to the Sanatorium, and 324 cases were seen. The work done included 196 extractions, 90 fillings, 47 dressings, and 17 scalings. These are the first figures that have been available for a full year's working, and weekly visits are necessary to cope with the work in hand.

The Sanatorium School. Since it was opened in 1924, 1,370 children have passed through the school. During 1933, 21 girls and 32 boys attended, making a total of 53 children. The ages of the children varied from 3 to 15 years, and the average daily attendance was 34.6. In addition to those taught in the school, an average of 12 recumbent cases have received instruction on the wards each day.

After Careers of Sanatorium School Children. All children who have attended the Sanatorium School are kept under observation as far as possible by the Tuberculosis Department.

During the last 8 years, 1,052 children have left the Sanatorium School. The total admissions to the school are in excess of this figure because many children have been treated and taught simultaneously at the Sanatorium School during several successive periods.

Appendix 30, page 231, gives an analysis of these figures.

Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. The Health and Public Assistance Committee has at its disposal 11 beds at this hospital, for the treatment of children suffering from tuberculous bones and joints.

The following cases were treated during the year :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
LESION	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
In Institution 1st Jan., 1934	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	2	—	11
Admitted during 1934	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Totals	2	—	1	1	—	3	—	5	3	—	15
Discharged during 1934	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	5
Remaining in 31st Dec., 1934	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	10

The following table gives, in summary form, the present condition of those patients who have been discharged from Kirbymoorside from the 1st January, 1926, to the 31st December, 1934, after receiving treatment there :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
Condition at end of 1934											
Arrested	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8	3	—	16
Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	5
Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still Active	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Lost sight of	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	5
Recovered	2	—	1	—	1	7	—	2	3	—	16
Died	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Total	2	—	1	5	1	15	2	13	11	—	50

The average stay of patients discharged during 1934 was 33 months.

After-Care and Provision of Extra Nourishment. Hull is fortunate in its After-Care Committee. It is nominally a voluntary organisation, but it functions as an integral part of the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme. The Tuberculosis Officer is the Medical Officer to the After-Care Committee. One of the Tuberculosis Nurses makes the investigations for the After-Care Committee. Patients awaiting admission to the Sanatorium, or patients discharged therefrom, are encouraged to apply to the Committee for assistance.

Advice regarding mode of life and occupation is often given with benefit to the recipient. In many cases of limited means, supplementary nourishment is granted. This is especially valuable in the cases of children leaving the sanatorium, and makes less sudden the change from the ample menu provided there.

A new departure during the year was a scheme enabling suitable children to have a few weeks' holiday near the coast. This has been of inestimable value, and has proved very beneficial to the children, many of whom have never known what a holiday away from home means.

Motor Watching. This enterprise was carried on successfully, and during the year has given permanent employment to 21 men.

After-Care Colony. Fifteen colonists were in residence at the After-Care Colony at the beginning of the year ; 16 men were admitted and 15 were discharged during the year, leaving 16 in residence at the end of the year.

The results of treatment were : quiescent, 9 ; and not quiescent, 6.

There was one patient from the area of the East Riding County Council whose maintenance was paid by that Authority. All the others were Hull patients, and the cost of their maintenance was borne by the Health and Public Assistance Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The information contained in this section has been supplied by Dr. Edward Harrison, Senior Clinical Medical Officer of the Mill Street Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the new cases and attendances for the years 1929 to 1934 :—

MALES.

NEW CASES.						ATTENDANCES.		
Year.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Disease.	Not Venereal Disease.	Total.	At Medical Sessions.	For Intermediate treatment.
1929	1414	236	638	97	443	27244	12729	14515
1930	1392	294	635	110	353	30361	13442	16919
1931	1074	137	518	118	301	27733	12853	14880
1932	1026	138	472	103	313	26684	12306	14378
1933	917	129	413	73	302	23976	11157	12819
1934	1135	154	543	72	366	25283	12498	12785

FEMALES.

1929	295	60	31	—	204	9913	7437	2476
1930	248	69	106	—	73	11338	7761	3577
1931	257	85	94	—	78	10524	7004	3520
1932	251	70	134	2	45	9687	6643	3044
1933	307	66	206	—	35	10836	6757	4079
1934	345	92	94	1	158	11246	7708	3538

Comparing the total attendances for 1933 and 1934, those of men show an increase of 5·4 per cent. and of women an increase of 3·8 per cent., whilst there has been a decrease of 0·3 per cent. in the number of male attendances for intermediate treatment, and an increase of 12·0 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. In the case of women, there has been a decrease of 13·3 per cent. in the attendances for intermediate treatment, and an increase of 14·1 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. The attendance of new cases in men shows an increase of 23·8 per cent. and in women an increase of 12·4 per cent.

Sixteen medical sessions were held each week throughout the year. Two of these are special sessions intended solely for women and children who are sent

to the Clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In a few cases, where women patients have expressed the desire to see a woman doctor, they also have been allowed to attend during these special sessions.

Forty-six male cases of Syphilis ceased to attend before completing the *first* course of treatment ; the total number of male syphilis cases treated during the year was 459.

Of the 69 syphilis male primary cases (Appendix 31), there were 28 positive spirochetes : thus :—

15 with negative W.R.
5 slightly positive W.R.
6 positive W.R.
2 with no W.R.

28

Seventeen of the cases, or 60·7 per cent., had spirochetes before positive Wasserman reaction.

Nine hundred and twenty one persons were still under treatment or observation at the end of the year.

Congenital Syphilis. 33 new cases of congenital syphilis came under treatment during the year. Treatment is specially important in these cases in order to prevent the blindness, deafness or insanity which may ensue.

Diathermy Treatment. 31 treatments were given during the year.

Free Supply of Arsenobenzene Compounds. The names of 30 medical practitioners are on the list to receive free supplies of arsenobenzene compounds. Fifteen applied for supplies during the year, and 234 doses were issued. In addition, 210 doses were issued for use in the Hull Royal Infirmary, 280 in the Beverley Road Hospital, 86 in the Anlaby Road Hospital, and 1,098 in the Special Out-Patient Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Pathological Examinations. The extent to which medical practitioners availed themselves of the facilities provided for pathological examinations is shown in the subjoined statement, which also gives particulars of specimens sent from institutions such as the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Victoria Children's Hospital, and the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Hospitals, and from the Clinic.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

		Wasser- mann's.	Gono- cocci.	Spiro- chætes.	Other.	Total.	
						1934.	1933.
From Private Medical Practitioners	....	240	29	—	4	273	314
From Public Institu- tions	....	2643	189	—	—	2832	2841
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	....	1409	1790	71	12	3282	2925
Totals	1934	4292	2008	71	16	6387	—
	1933	4137	1830	101	12	—	6080

Detailed particulars of the work done at or in connection with the Clinic will be found in Appendix 31 (pages 232 to 236).

To enable Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships, to furnish a supply of notices for the crew, stating the address of the treatment centre for Venereal Diseases and the hours of the Clinics, cards are printed in the languages of the 11 different countries from which the greater number of seamen come who frequent the port. For the translations on the cards, the Department is indebted to the various Consuls.

MATERNITY AND
CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Most of the material for this section has been supplied by Dr. Helen Standing, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Maternal Deaths. The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 31, compared with 33 in 1933, and 24 in 1932.

Seventeen of the 31 deaths were due to puerperal sepsis, 6 of them following abortion, and 14 to accidents of pregnancy. There was 1 death of a mother for every 197 births. The proportion per 1,000 live births in 1934 was 5·3, compared with 5·7 per 1,000 in 1933. The figures per 1,000 total births were 5·1 in 1934, as against 5·5 in 1933.

Of the deaths from accidents of pregnancy, 3 were due to cerebral embolism, 7 to toxæmia of pregnancy, 1 to placenta prævia, 1 to ruptured uterus, 1 to ectopic pregnancy, and 1 to hæmorrhage due to abortion.

There were 5 other deaths associated with pregnancy; 1 was due to lobar pneumonia, 1 to cerebral embolism and sub-acute mastoiditis, 1 to cardiac failure and fatty heart, 1 to valvular disease of heart, and 1 to uræmia and chronic nephritis.

This gives a death-rate per 1,000 births in women not classed as from "pregnancy and child-bearing," but returned as "associated therewith," of 0·85, compared with 2·1 in 1933, and 1·1 in 1932.

Of the maternal deaths one patient attended the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic. She died of a ruptured uterus after normal delivery in her own home.

Enquiry forms, which are confidential, were completed for 30 cases during 1934, and forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health.

The following table illustrates the fact that in Hull, as in England and Wales, the rate of maternal mortality remains high in spite of all efforts to render maternity safe. It is hoped that the investigations undertaken by the above Committee will assist in the endeavour to discover the means of lessening maternal morbidity and preventing maternal mortality.

MORTALITY OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH PER THOUSAND CHILDREN BORN ALIVE
DISTINGUISHING SEPTIC AND OTHER CAUSES, FOR THE YEARS 1891 TO 1934.

Rate per 1,000 Births.						
Year.	HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total Childbirth.	Sepsis	Other Causes.	Total Childbirth.
1891-95	1.0	2.7	3.7	2.60	2.89	5.49
1896-1900	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.12	2.57	4.69
1901-05	1.1	3.0	4.1	1.95	2.32	4.27
1906-10	1.0	2.6	3.6	1.56	2.18	3.74
1911-15	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.50	2.31	3.81
1916-20	1.1	3.5	4.6	1.59	2.29	3.88
1921-25	1.2	2.9	4.1	1.40	2.50	3.90
1926-30	1.8	2.3	4.1	1.74	2.54	4.28
1931.....	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.66	2.45	4.11
1932.....	1.96	1.96	3.92	1.61	2.63	4.24
1933.....	1.7	4.0	5.7	1.79	2.63	4.42
1934.....	2.73	2.39	5.12	2.03	2.57	4.60

Midwives' Acts. In accordance with Section 10, Midwives' Acts, 1902, 77 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in Hull, compared with 67 in 1933. Of these, 73 were certificated and 4 were of the *bona-fide* class. Six midwives removed from the district during 1934, and 1 died, leaving 70 on the list at the end of the year.

Midwives attended 3,104 births during the year 1934. This includes 429 in the practice of the municipal midwives. Excluding the 855 births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home, there were 5,184 births (including 180 still births) in Hull. Accordingly, the 3,104 births attended by midwives represent 59.9 per cent. of the total number of births that occurred in the City; this compared with 57.6 per cent. in 1933.

By the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, midwives are required to send for medical aid under conditions and for reasons which are definitely specified. Medical aid was summoned in 854 cases, that is, in 27.5 per cent. of their cases, compared with 29.3 per cent. in 1933. In 580 cases, *i.e.*, in 67.9 per cent., medical help was required for the mother alone, and in 274 cases, *i.e.*, in 32.1 per cent., for the child alone. For details see Appendix 32 (pages 237 and 238).

The following is a summary of the principal reasons why a doctor was summoned :—

					<i>Percentage of Total cases attended by midwives.</i>
Torn Perineum	....	....	....	107	3.4
Rise of Temperature	....	....	....	29	0.93
Delayed Labour	}	....	....	221	7.1
Abnormal Presentation					
Retained Placenta	....	....	....	13	0.42
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	18	0.58
Premature Infant	....	....	....	36	1.2
"Sticky" Eyes	....	....	....	133	4.3

Medical Fees. During the year, 724 claims for payment were received from general medical practitioners, and the total amount paid on these claims was £895 8s. 0d., compared with 704 claims in 1933, when the total cost was £904 13s. 6d.

An analysis of the 1934 claims shows that :—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
724 claims were paid amounting to	....	....	....	895	8	0
50 were Municipal Midwives' cases (payment not recoverable)	60	3	0			
108 were in respect of "eye" cases in respect of which the Authority has decided no claim shall be made	85	10	6			
221 claims for relief from payment allowed—decision "not to press for payment"	305	18	6			
50 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed— relief granted	32	14	6			
				484	6	6
Amounts recoverable	£411	1	6			

Of the amount (£895 8s. 0d.) paid to medical practitioners, it will be seen that only 46 per cent. (£411 1s. 6d.) was recoverable from the patients. In 1933, 50 per cent., and in 1932, 45 per cent. was recoverable.

The amount recoverable this year is made up as follows :—

	£	s	d
50 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed	32	14	6
72 cases were assessed to pay the whole fee	122	3	0
223 cases in which no claim for relief from payment was received	256	4	0
	£411	1	6

During 1934, the total amount actually recovered from patients, in respect of Medical Fee claims, including those arising in previous years, was £344 6s. 3d. This compares with £338 18s. 9d. collected in 1933.

Supervision of Midwives. 283 visits and re-visits were made by the Assistant Inspector of Midwives to the homes of the midwives, in order to inspect their registers and bags. There were also 124 special visits of enquiry to obtain information regarding cases of puerperal fever or pyrexia, pemphigus and ophthalmia neonatorum.

There were 24 suspensions of midwives for the purpose of disinfection for the following reasons :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Scarlet Fever....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Suspension was withdrawn as soon as disinfection had been carried out, usually within two or three hours. Owing to concurrent cases of pemphigus, 1 midwife was suspended for 2 days, and another for 4 days.

Midwives were interviewed by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health on 5 occasions, including 2 instances for failure in their duties either to the mother or the child. It was decided that a warning would meet the circumstances in each case.

Maternal Deaths Notified by Midwives. No maternal death was notified under the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board.

Infant Deaths Notified by Midwives. The number of deaths of infants occurring while a midwife was in attendance, and notified under the Central Midwives' Board's Rules, was 44, compared with 36 in 1933.

With regard to 4 cases, the deaths were reported to the Coroner as having taken place before the patients had been seen by a medical practitioner. A post-mortem examination was made in each case. All the deaths were due to natural causes.

The causes of death of the remainder were as follows :—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Birth Injuries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Broncho-Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								—
								40
								—

Ante-natal examination had been made by the midwife in 20 cases, by the medical practitioner and midwife in 8 cases, and by medical practitioner, midwife and clinic medical officer in 2 cases ; 2 patients attended the Municipal Maternity Centre only ; and 8 the Municipal Maternity Centre and private midwives ; 4 had had no ante-natal care. In 3 cases there was a twin pregnancy. In 13 cases the child was full term ; in 31 cases the birth was premature.

Compensation to Midwives. Claims were received from two midwives for compensation for loss of cases during suspension owing to pemphigus in their practice. A fee of 10s. per case was allowed.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME AND INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

In addition to the accommodation for maternity cases and cots for infants, there are special wards provided for cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease in pregnant women.

The accommodation is as follows :—

Maternity Beds	....	....	....	....	....	60
Beds for Nursing Mothers	....	....	....	....	....	2
Isolation Beds	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cots for Infants suffering from Dietetic Diseases	....				....	30

					104	

The number of patients admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home each year continues to increase. Not only are patients admitted whose home conditions are unfavourable for confinement, but an increasing number of abnormal or complicated cases are sent in by medical practitioners in the City. There were 462 of these emergency admissions during the year.

Applications for admission to the Maternity Home were made at the Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street.

All women who apply for admission to the Maternity Home or for the services of the Municipal Midwife, attend a Corporation Clinic for ante-natal supervision.

During 1934, 1,177 cases were admitted compared with 1,146 in 1933. There were 855 actual deliveries in the Home, 766 of these being conducted by midwives and 89 by doctors on the Maternity Home Staff.

The assistance of the resident medical officers was sought in the following cases :—

Ante-Natal ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	290
During Labour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	145
After Labour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	511
For the Infant	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	214
								<hr/>
								1160
								<hr/>

One hundred and two patients for whom medical assistance was obtained during the ante-natal period required early induction of labour (surgical or medical); in 48 of these cases there was disproportion between the pelvis and foetal head.

Five cases of placenta prævia occurred during the year; 4 were treated by internal version and 1 was a normal delivery; there were also 23 cases of accidental ante-partum hæmorrhage, 2 of which proved fatal.

Three cases of puerperal fever occurred in the Home during the year, 2 of these were notified as puerperal pyrexia.

There was 1 case of pemphigus neonatorum.

Forty-eight cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified; 7 died.

Nine infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum were admitted to the isolation block (including 1 suffering from corneal ulcer). A complete recovery was made in 8 cases, and 1 infant died, the cause of death being prematurity.

The value of breast-feeding is emphasised during the time that the mother and baby are in hospital, but in 58 cases, owing either to illness of the mother or to suppression of the breast milk, the infant had to be fed artificially.

There were 24 maternal deaths in the Maternity Home during the year.

Forceps were applied in 30 cases.

Eight cases of venereal disease were treated in the Isolation Block.

There were 70 still-births.

Thirty-seven infants died in the Maternity Home during the first 10 days of life, the cause being :—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	27
Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	....	3
Birth Injuries	....	....	....	....	....	1
Congenital Abnormality	....	....	....	....	....	1
Neo-Natal Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	3
						—
						37
						—

Isolation Wards. These 6 wards, each one of which contains 2 beds and is self-contained, have proved to be of great value.

Cases of abortion, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, are admitted directly to these wards. As miscarriage is so frequently a cause of puerperal infection it is felt that isolation with specialised treatment is the safest course, both for the patient herself and for those she otherwise might infect.

There were 252 admissions to these wards during the year, including 10 transferred from the hospital wards, for the following reasons :—

Threatened Abortion	....	....	....	....	....	13
Abortions	....	....	....	....	....	134
Puerperal Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	47
Acute Mastitis	....	....	....	....	....	11
Mothers with Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neon-						
atorum	....	....	....	....	....	2
Venereal Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	12
Pyelitis in Pregnancy or Puerperium	....	....	....	....	....	6
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	15

Ninety-one operations were performed as follows :—

Exploration of Uterus for retained products of conception	....	69
Laparotomy	....	10
Mammary Abscess	....	6
Hysterectomy	....	1
Blood Transfusions....	....	2
Incisions in Pyæmia	....	3

Details of the work done at the Home during the year, set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health, will be found in Appendix 33 (pages 239 to 241).

Assessments of Payments. 1274 applications for admission to the Maternity Home were received and granted during 1934.

The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

							<i>Assessments taken up.</i>	<i>Assessments not taken up.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
							1934	1933		
Free	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	—	37	38
To pay up to and including 19/11 per week							134	—	134	100
„ 20/- and over but less than 39/11										
per week	....	....	....	....	....	....	577	58	635	703
„ 40/- and over but less than 59/11										
per week	....	....	....	....	....	....	134	28	162	141
„ 60/- and over per week	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	8	74	91
Public Assistance Cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	—	180	152
Cases of Venereal Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	1
Cases from Outside Areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	14	51	43
							<hr/> 1166	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 1274	<hr/> 1269

Some of the reasons why the 108 assessments were not accepted were :— birth occurred prematurely at home ; patient changed her mind about going into the Home and made other arrangements ; “ had a miscarriage ” ; and “ fee too high.”

Patients who can pay £3 3s. a week are admitted without enquiry concerning their financial position. If they cannot pay this, they fill up a form and are assessed in accordance with a scale. The usual charge is from £1 to £2 a week. The patients are brought in by ambulance, and usually remain 14 days.

In cases where maternity benefit is payable, £2 5s. is charged for the 14 days maintenance as a minimum : when two maternity benefits are payable the minimum payment is 3 guineas.

The amount paid by patients during the year towards the cost of their maintenance at the Maternity Home, including balances from previous years, was £3,890, compared with £3,921 in 1933.

Infants' Hospital. This forms an important unit in our Child Welfare Scheme. Here dietetic disorders in infants are treated.

One hundred and sixty-five applications were received for admission to the Infants' Hospital, all of which were granted. The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

	<i>Assessments—</i>		<i>Total—</i>	
	<i>taken up.</i>	<i>not taken up.</i>	1934	1933
Free	8	—	8	6
To pay up to 2/6 per week	73	—	73	106
To pay 2/6 and under 5/- per week	8	—	8	13
„ 5/- and under 10/- per week	12	—	12	32
„ 10/- and over per week	13	—	13	19
Public Assistance Cases	48	—	48	43
Cases of Venereal Disease	—	—	—	1
Cases from Outside Areas	3	—	3	3
	—	—	—	—
	165	—	165	223
	—	—	—	—

Most of the cases are sent in from the Infant Welfare Clinics, but occasionally a child is admitted on the recommendation of a medical practitioner.

One hundred and seventy-nine infants were admitted for the following reasons :—

Marasmus	16
Prematurity	25
Mismanagement	19
Malnutrition	28
Rickets	11
Domestic Reasons	12
Respiratory Diseases	17
Congenital Abnormalities	4
Gastro Enteritis	16
Ophthalmia and Sticky Eyes †	14
Septic Spots	6
Others	11
	—
	179
	—

† Treated in the Isolation Block.

Of these, 105 were discharged in a satisfactory condition ; 10 were transferred to other hospitals ; 16 were taken home against advice ; 19 died from the following causes :—

Gastro Enteritis	6
Respiratory Diseases	1
Prematurity	7
Marasmus	3
Congenital Abnormalities	2

And 29 were still in hospital at the end of the year.

The amount paid during the year in respect of infants, towards the cost of their maintenance, including balances from previous years, was £354 compared with £251 during 1933.

Training School, Municipal Maternity Home. During the year 35 pupils commenced their training; 29 pupils who had completed their course entered for the Central Midwives' Board examination. Twenty-one were successful, including 3 who failed at the first sitting. The training of 2 pupils was cancelled.

The Ministry of Health's grant was claimed in respect of 20 pupils who propose to practice midwifery or to become Health Visitors.

The amount of fees for training receivable in respect of each of the last 3 years is as under :—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Paid by or on behalf of Pupils.</i>			<i>Government Grant.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1934-35	671	0	0	590	0	0	1261	0	0
1933-34	549	0	0	465	0	0	1014	0	0
1932-33	647	10	0	470	0	0	1117	10	0

Grants to Local Voluntary Associations. Financial assistance was given by the Corporation to the following local voluntary associations engaged in maternity and child welfare work :—

Hospital Provision	York Diocesan Home	£635
Day Nurseries	East Hull Nursery } West Hull Nursery }	£560*

*Including £200 previously paid by the Corporation direct to these Associations.

Municipal Midwives. The staff consists of 4 certificated midwives and 4 pupil midwives. During 1934, all the free midwifery cases were attended by the Municipal Midwives.

Applications received for the services of a free midwife numbered 472, of which 412 were granted; the remaining 60 being outside the income scale, were not granted.

The Municipal Midwives attended 429 cases and conducted 387 deliveries. Thirty-seven births occurred before the midwife arrived, and 5 patients were delivered by a doctor who was called in because of complications. Three cases

developed puerperal pyrexia ; a complete recovery was made in each case. Five mild cases of pemphigus occurred. Medical aid was obtained for 5 cases of discharging eyes ; in each case the patient recovered without any impairment of vision.

No maternal death occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives.

There were 13 still-births, for 8 of which there was no apparant cause. Of the remainder, 4 were due to prematurity and 1 to twin pregnancy.

Medical aid was summoned for the following reasons :—

Ante-Natal—Inflamed Varicose Veins	....	....	....	....	2
Tuberculous Sinus on the Leg	....	....	....	....	1
Albuminuria....	....	....	....	....	2
					— 5
During Labour—Abortions	....	....	....	....	3
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	1
Forceps : Delayed 2nd stage	....	....	....	....	3
Prolapsed Cord	....	....	....	....	2
Uterine inertia	....	....	....	....	1
					—10
Post-Partum—Ruptured Perineum	....	....	....	....	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	3
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	5
					—14
Infant—Congenital Deformities	....	....	....	....	2
Skin conditions	....	....	....	....	7
Discharging Eyes	....	....	....	....	5
Dangerous Feebleness	....	....	....	....	9
					—23
					—
					52
					—

Ante-Natal Care. Every effort is made to assist midwives to keep the ante-natal records prescribed by the Central Midwives' Board. Midwives are encouraged to bring or send their cases to an Ante-Natal Clinic, and 298 patients referred by midwives were sent during 1934. Of these, 287 attended the Central Maternity Clinic, and 11 the East Hull Clinic.

Central Maternity Clinic.† Ante-Natal Clinics were conducted on *Wednesday and Thursday mornings at the Maternity Centre, Kingston Square, by Drs. Findlay, Griffith and Herbert.

† Transferred from Kingston Square to New Cross Street on the 14th May, 1934.

* From May 15th the Wednesday morning clinic was transferred to Tuesday, as this was found to be a more convenient day in view of the changing of time of the Gynæcological Clinic from afternoon to morning.

Wednesday : 51 sessions were held during the year, with 1,025 attendances ; the first attendances numbered 432 and the re-attendances 593.

Thursday : 52 sessions were held, with a total of 690 attendances, of which 351 were first attendances and 339 re-attendances.

The following figures show the work of the clinic :—

Total No. of Attendances	1715
First Attendances	783
Re-attendances	932
Primiparæ	407
Multiparæ	1257
Not Pregnant	31
Post-Natal Attendances	20
No. referred to—	
Mill Street Clinic	29
Maternity Home Clinic	163
Dental Clinic	139
Private Doctor	12
Dispensaries	10
Hull Hospital for Women	2
Hull Royal Infirmary	24
X-Ray Clinic	10
Public Assistance Institution Hospitals	4

Ante-Natal Clinic for Maternity Home and Municipal Midwives' Cases. Sessions are held on 3 afternoons a week for the examination of patients who are to be admitted to the Maternity Home, or who are to be attended by the Municipal Midwives. The total attendances numbered 7,625, with 1,295 first visits, compared with 6,562 total attendances and 1,293 first visits in 1933.

The Municipal Midwives visit the homes of all these cases, and a total of 2,080 visits were paid to patients before confinement. These included 507 visits to investigate applications for the services of a Municipal Midwife, and 1,573 other ante-natal visits.

Ante-Natal Clinic, East Hull. Dr. Alice Steven conducted an Ante-Natal Clinic each week at the East Hull Centre.

In all, 51 sessions were held, and there were 512 attendances, an average of 10.0 per session. Of these, 238 were first attendances, 11 being referred for examination and advice by midwives ; the remaining 274 were re-attendances. Twenty-two patients attended for post-natal examination. It was found necessary to refer 18 patients to their private practitioners, 4 to the Hull Royal Infirmary, 13 to the Corporation Clinic, Mill Street, and 57 for dental treatment.

At the Sutton Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, 3 attendances were made by ante-natal and post-natal cases ; all were first attendances.

Summary of Ante-Natal Work. The number of patients seen at all the Ante-Natal Clinics was 2,319. The number of births, including 250 still-births, in the City was 6,109. The number of women seen at a Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic was therefore about 38 per cent., compared with 37 per cent. in 1933.

Among 2,319 women who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic there was only 1 maternal death and 2 deaths associated with pregnancy.

The maternal death was due to spontaneous rupture of the uterus during an eighth labour.

The first associated death was due to cerebral embolism and sub-acute mastoiditis. The second was due to valvular disease of the heart, and occurred six weeks after delivery by Cæsarean Section.

Post-Natal Clinic. All mothers treated in the Maternity Home, or by the Municipal Midwives, were advised to attend the Post-Natal Clinic held twice monthly at the Central Maternity Clinic. The doctors from the Maternity Home attended each session. The following table shows the attendances :

				1st Attendances.	Re-attendances.	Total.
From the Maternity Home	....	....	....	286	115	401
„ Practice of the Municipal						
Midwives	....	....	....	81	39	120
„ Others	....	....	....	40	12	52
				—	—	—
				407	166	573
				—	—	—

The following defects were noted :—

Retroversion	....	....	....	....	....	40
Prolapse	....	....	....	....	....	9
Subinvolution of Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	10
Constipation	....	....	....	....	....	53
Anæmia and Debility	....	....	....	....	....	76
Vaginal discharge	....	....	....	....	....	19
Laceration of Cervix	....	....	....	....	....	62
Varicose Veins	....	....	....	....	....	7
Others	....	....	....	....	....	8
						—
Total	....	....	....	....	....	284
						—

Twelve were referred to the Gynæcological Clinic. In each case advice was given and the patient referred, if necessary, to her own doctor, or to hospital, for treatment.

*Gynæcological Clinic.** This clinic was commenced at the Maternity Centre, Kingston Square, Hull, on the 3rd February, 1932.

The clinic was held once a month on Wednesday afternoon during the first four months of the year, Dr. Townend being in attendance to the end of March, when she resigned her appointment. From that date, Dr. Standring has been in charge of the clinic, and sessions on the first and third Wednesday mornings in the month have been held from May 2nd. The following patients attended for advice :—

Gynæcological	....	First visits	....	....	....	34
		Re-visits	....	....	....	13
Birth Control	....	First visits	....	....	....	89
		Re-visits	....	....	....	152
		Unsuitable cases	....	....	....	3

* Transferred to the Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street, on the 14th May, 1934.

Sixty-six new applications and 10 renewals for the supply of accessories were received : all were granted.

Maternity Bags. Twenty maternity bags, containing the bed-linen and clothing necessary for use during confinement, are stored at the Maternity Centre and lent to necessitous mothers. During the year the bags were lent to 46 mothers for periods of 2 to 3 weeks.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits. The Maternity and Children Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have obtained a number of sterilised outfits. Practising midwives may obtain them on application to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, at the Guildhall, at the cost price, 5/9 each, and they are asked to recommend them for the use of those patients who have difficulty in obtaining a proper supply of sterilised material. The Municipal Midwives who attend cases in the poorest homes in the City may use a sterilised outfit whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the patient ; 4 sterilised outfits were so used during the year by Municipal Midwives, and 28 were purchased by private patients.

Provision of Dentures. The scheme for the provision of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers has been continued. A few of the mothers do not appreciate the importance of skilled attention to the teeth during pregnancy, with the result that they fail to keep appointments made for them with the dental officer. Fortunately, a large number of mothers do realise the importance of dental care, not only for themselves but also for their babies, and the department is encouraged to maintain the facilities provided.

Extractions are done by one of the Dental Officers attached to the School Medical Department, and dentures are fitted and provided by members of the panel of practising dentists in the City who have agreed to co-operate in the scheme.

Up to the end of the year, there were 247 applications for dentures, compared with 252 during 1933, and 330 during 1932.

Twenty-five were refused because of failure to attend for dental treatment; 5 applicants were found to be entitled to Dental Benefit through Approved Societies; 49 did not proceed with their applications, and 1 left the City.

In 1934, the number of dentures supplied was 167, at an average cost of £5 0s. 6d., compared with 154 supplied in 1933, at an average cost of £4 19s. 1d., and 197 in 1932, at an average cost of £5 3s. 10d.

The average assessment was £1 12s. 9d., compared with £1 7s. 9d. in 1933, and £1 11s. 7d. in 1932.

One set of dentures was re-modelled free of charge to the applicant.

During the year under review, the total amount recovered from applicants in respect of dentures, including those arising in previous years, was £260 8s. 6d., as against £297 9s. 9d. in 1933, and £277 in 1932.

Home Helps. For the eighth year, the scheme for the provision of home helps has worked very satisfactorily.

Four hundred and ninety-seven applications were received and granted during the year, compared with 465 in 1933, and 508 in 1932.

The following table gives an analysis of the applications for 1933, and shows the assessments made, the applications cancelled, and those proceeded with :—

<i>Applications</i>		<i>Stated could not afford to pay the assessment.</i>	<i>Made other arrangements.</i>	<i>Proceeded with.</i>	
<i>Assessed to pay</i>	<i>No.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent. of Total applications.</i>
1/- a day	353	7	63	283	56.94
2/- a day	78	4	24	50	10.06
3/- a day	29	6	13	10	2.01
5/- a day	15	7	7	1	.20
5/6 a day	22	10	11	1	.20
Total applications	497	34	118	345	69.41

The above figures include 9 instances where a home help was applied for in cases other than maternity: 5 applicants proceeded with the arrangements.

During the year, 345 cases were attended by 42 home helps.

The home helps, under the supervision of the Health Visitors, have carried out their work in a highly satisfactory manner. Doctors and midwives have drawn the attention of their patients to the facilities provided.

The usual period for which a home help's services are granted is 14 days, and it is only where there is an urgent medical reason that the time is extended beyond that period. In the 36 instances where extensions were allowed, medical certificates were furnished.

In the 58 cases with periods varying from 7 to 13 days, the mothers were able to manage without further assistance, and the home help's services were terminated.

The majority were cases of normal confinement where the mother had no friend or relative to assist her, or could not go into the Maternity Home because of the number of children to be looked after at home.

The gross cost to the Corporation of the 345 cases was £1,377 9s. 6d., compared with 301 cases during 1933 at a cost of £1,208 7s. 0d.

During 1934, the total amounts recovered in respect of home helps, including those outstanding from previous years, was £287 9s. 9d., compared with £230 14s. 9d. during 1933.

Registration of Nursing Homes. The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into force on July 1st, 1928. The model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health were adopted from that date.

There are 21 Homes on the register, including 3 approved during the year. One has been unoccupied throughout the year.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by a Sanitary Inspector during the year, and 11 inspections were made by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

During the year, 370 births occurred in registered private Maternity Homes ; 365 of these were live births, and the remaining 5 were still-births. One maternal death occurred.

Puerperal Fever. 13 cases of puerperal fever were notified in 1934, 8 in 1933, and 13 in 1932.

Of these 13 notified cases, 5 died ; of the 8 remaining cases, 5 were treated in the Municipal Maternity Home, 2 in a Public Assistance Hospital, and 1 at home. A Jubilee District Nurse attended 1 of the patients.

An analysis of the cases is shown in the following table :—

	<i>Total No.</i>		<i>Fatal.</i>
Normal	4	1	1
Abortion	2	1	1
Forceps	4	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1
Internal Manipulations	2	1	1

Supplies of anti-streptococcal serum are available at the Municipal Maternity Home for issue to general medical practitioners for emergency cases of puerperal sepsis.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 55 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1934. Of these, 7 proved fatal, the cause of death being septicæmia ; in 3 of the cases, following abortion.

The causes of the rise in temperature in the remaining 48 cases were :—

Infection of the Genital Organs	31
Respiratory Diseases	8
Mastitis	5
Pyelitis	2
Other Causes	2
	—
	48
	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. During 1934, 151 cases of discharging eyes were reported by midwives and 5 by the Health Visitors. Of these, only 31 were notified as ophthalmia by the medical practitioners called to attend them. Of the 156 cases, 40 occurred in primiparæ and 116 in multiparæ. A history of vaginal discharge was given in 17 cases ; 13 of these were multiparæ and 4 primiparæ. Collosol Argentum is supplied free of charge to midwives for prophylactic use.

The following summary shows the agency through which treatment was given in connection with the 31 notified cases :—

Treated at home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
„ Public Assistance Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Victoria Children's Hospital (Out-patient)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
„ Infants' Hospital, Hedon Road	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
„ Isolation Block, Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Of the 31 notified cases, there was a history of maternal discharge in 8 ; previous children had been affected in 4 other cases.

The dates of onset in the 156 cases of the disease were :—

Day	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Later
No.	7	15	13	11	14	11	15	14	20	17	19

NOTIFICATIONS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per 1,000 births.</i>
1930	.... 37	.... 5.9
1931	.... 26	.... 4.3
1932	.... 31	.... 5.1
1933	.... 40	.... 7.0
1934	.... 31	.... 5.3

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Ante-Natal Clinics and the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre. Early treatment for cases of gonorrhœa in expectant mothers is thus secured, and the incidence and severity of ophthalmia neonatorum are reduced. It is now a rare occurrence to see a child blinded by ophthalmia neonatorum.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. This disease is compulsorily notifiable in the City. During 1934, 26 cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The disease was of the mild type in all but 2 cases, where the infant died. Six cases occurred before the 7th day, 8 between the 7th and 10th days, and 12 after the 10th day.

The maternal health was good in 17 cases, fair in 5 and poor in 4 cases. The Jubilee District Nurses attended mother and child in 12 cases. The midwife in attendance upon each case of pemphigus neonatorum was sent to the Municipal Disinfecting Station for a disinfectant bath, and for the disinfection of her maternity bag and appliances. Four cases occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives, and 1 case, born at home, was removed to the Isolation Block of the Municipal Maternity Home.

Infantile Diarrhœa. There were 48 deaths among children under the age of 5 years in 1934 compared with 75 in 1933. Of the deaths in 1934, 43 occurred in children under 12 months, 3 between 1 and 2 years of age, and 2 between the ages of 2 and 5 years. All the cases were investigated by Health Visitors.

It was found that the diets were :—

Breast feeding entirely	....	....	....	....	....	6
Partially Breast fed	....	....	....	....	....	5
Dried milk	....	....	....	....	....	19
Tinned milk	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cows' milk	....	....	....	....	....	7
Mixed	....	....	....	....	....	8
						—
						48
						—

In 20 cases the child had never attended a clinic ; in 15 cases, irregular attendances had been made, and in 13 cases the child had attended regularly.

Still-Births. The number of still-births registered during the year was 250 including 70 at the Municipal Maternity Home. The 250 still-births represent a rate of 42·7 per 1,000 registered live births. Twenty-four of the still-births were notified by doctors, 97 by midwives, 70 from the Municipal Maternity Home, and 59 by the Registrars of Births and Deaths. In 70 cases a doctor only attended the confinement, in 44 a doctor and a midwife, and in 135 a midwife only. The circumstances relating to the finding of 1 body in the street were reported to H.M. Coroner who ordered a post-mortem examination to be made. In 120 cases, the fœtus had arrived at full-term : in 77 the birth was premature, and in 53 cases, no particulars could be obtained.

Infantile Mortality. Three hundred and seventy-five deaths of infants occurred under 1 year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 64·0 per 1,000 births, compared with 76·6 in 1933, and 67·7 in 1932.

The chief causes of infantile mortality during the year were : Prematurity, 111 ; pneumonia, 68 ; and diarrhœa and enteritis, 43.

Fifty-nine infants died on the day they were born ; 129 (34 per cent. of the total mortality under 1 year) died before they were a week old ; and 173 (47 per cent. of all the deaths under 1 year) occurred in infants under the age of 1 month.

The 173 neo-natal deaths are indication an of unfavourable ante-natal conditions.

The neo-natal mortality—that is, the death-rate under 1 month of age per 1,000 births—was 29·5, compared with 30·8 in 1933, and 30·8 in 1932.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births for the last 10 years, and for 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of deaths. under one year of age.</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>	
1884	1174	....	172
1894	978	....	142
1904	1421	....	181
1914	960	....	121
1924	579	....	86
1925	603	....	93
1926	522	....	82
1927	509	....	82
1928	481	....	79
1929	634	....	104
1930	434	....	69
1931	489	....	81
1932	414	....	68
1933	440	....	77
1934	375	....	64

For full particulars of the deaths of infants, *see* Appendix 36, page 245.

Child Mortality. During 1934, there were 126 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, compared with 228 in 1933, and 212 in 1932.

The principal causes of child mortality for each of the past 5 years are as under :—

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Pneumonia	43	79	12	17	14
Whooping Cough	5	4	24	14	7
Diphtheria	24	44	52	36	24
Measles	3	25	3	51	68
Tuberculosis (all forms)	12	19	17	26	25

Notification of Birth Acts. The live births notified by midwives numbered 3,074, and by doctors, parents and others, 983. These figures do not include the 785 live births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. The number of births not notified was approximately 1,000.

Health Visitors. During the year, the Health Visitors continued to carry out their many and varied duties in an efficient manner, and the scope of their work is reflected in the attendance of children at the Child Welfare Centres. The percentage of children up to 5 years of age who have attended a clinic at least once in each Health Visitor's district is:—

				1934		1933
District No. 1	....	....	....	36.0	....	41.0
2	....	....	....	33.3	....	31.0
3	....	....	....	39.0	....	36.0
4	....	....	....	36.4	....	37.0
5	....	....	....	36.6	....	32.6
6	....	....	....	37.2	....	33.3
7	....	....	....	35.0	....	36.1
8	....	....	....	34.5	....	39.0
9	....	....	....	42.2	....	26.9
10	....	....	....	30.0	....	22.0
11	....	....	....	48.2	....	30.0
12	....	....	....	32.0	....	29.9
13	....	....	....	32.3	....	24.4
14	....	....	....	48.0	....	41.0
15	....	....	....	52.5	....	50.0
16	....	....	....	44.0	....	44.4
17	....	....	....	38.0	....	36.0
18	....	....	....	58.4	....	47.2
19	....	....	....	53.0	....	39.0
20	....	....	....	42.0	....	33.0
21	....	....	....	44.0	—	52.3
22	....	....	....	51.7	....	35.8
23	....	....	....	44.0	....	40.0
24	....	....	....	40.5	....	—
25	....	....	....	24.5	....	—
Average	....	....	....	40.5	....	36.8

The number of children removed from Hull and notified to other authorities was 165.

The total number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was 100,759: the number of clinic sessions attended by them was 4,710. For details of the visits *see* Appendix 37 (pages 246 to 248).

Training of Health Visitors. The scheme for the training of Health Visitors was continued, 8 Probationer Health Visitors taking up their duties in the Health Department in April, 1934. The Course of Instruction for the Health Visitors' Certificate arranged by the Council of the University College of Hull, commenced on April 1st. Students attended the University College for 60 lectures and 20 tutorials during 3 academic terms; they received in addition, special lectures and demonstrations by members of the Public Health Department staff each week, and were given a wide practical experience of all branches of Public Health work in the School Medical, Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. Five were successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate, a special examination being held in the Technical College, Hull, in March, 1935.

Infant Life Protection Visitors. Miss Harrison continued to act as Infant Life Protection Visitor for the area formerly administered by the Hull Board of Guardians, and Miss Shrewsbury, Health Visitor, for that part of Hull previously within the area of the Sculcoates Board of Guardians.

During the year, 848 visits were paid to foster children, 61 being first visits, and 787 re-visits.

The following notices were dealt with :—

Reception of nurse-child ....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Change of address ....	....	....	....	....	....	18
Returned to parent ....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Removal to another area ....	....	....	....	....	....	6

Four children were adopted under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. At the end of the year there were 76 children on the Register.

Child Welfare Clinics. As in previous years, the full-time medical officers in the service of the Corporation have been assisted in the conduct of Child Welfare Clinics by Drs. Jackson, Collishaw, Gibson and Redfern.

Lists of Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were, by the kind permission of the Postmaster, exhibited in the Post Offices during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year :—

	East Hull Clinic.	West Hull Clinic.	Queen's Hall Clinic.	King's Hall Clinic.	Dairy- coates Clinic.	Mar- fleet Clinic.	New- land Clinic.	Sutton Clinic.	Albert Avenue Clinic.	North Hull Clinic.	Total 1934.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.
No. of Sessions 	202	254	151	151	102	51	51	26	102	52	1142	1181	1201
Children under 1 year—New Cases	679	656	373	514	334	125	181	56	339	153	3410	3289	3495
Re-attendances ...	7898	7616	4852	6904	3820	1688	2577	721	4927	2334	43337	40565	38593
Children over 1 year—New Cases	142	137	81	47	63	35	51	14	68	59	697	878	856
Re-attendances ...	4595	4732	3886	2572	2198	1808	1753	873	3075	1748	27240	22855	22118
Children between 2 and 5 years—													
New Cases 	110	89	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	259	322	441
Re-attendances 	1575	1654	—	1406	—	—	—	—	—	—	4635	4628	5324
Total attendances 	14999	14884	9192	11503	6415	3656	4562	1664	8409	4294	79578	72537	70827
Mothers who received advice—													
(a) about themselves 	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	5
(b) about their children 	2251	3053	2297	2110	664	144	227	—	246	857	11849	9345	9822
Cases referred for Private or Hospital													
Treatment 	69	79	119	128	50	20	30	2	35	28	560	577	621
Doctor's Sessions 	202	51	102	151	102	51	51	26	52	52	992	995	997
Weighing Sessions 	—	51	49	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	150	186	204
Average attendance, Doctor's Session ...	87.6*	65.0*	60.9	101.4*	62.9	71.7	89.4	61.0	82.4	82.6	—	—	—
" " Weighing Session ...	—	40.1	50.6	—	—	—	—	—	67.2	—	—	—	—
Cases seen by the Doctor 	7470	6637	3320	4506	3145	1565	1746	703	2318	1933	33343	31949	31804

* Excluding Toddlers' Sessions.

The total attendances at the clinics increased from 72,537 in 1933 to 79,578 in 1934.

There were 33,343 medical consultations in 1934, compared with 31,949 in 1933 ; the number of doctors' sessions was 992 in 1934, and 995 in 1933.

During 1934, 560 children were referred from the clinics for private or hospital treatment.

Talks to Mothers. Short talks were given by the Health Visitors at the following Infant Welfare Clinics :—

West Hull, 228 ; East Hull, 202 ; King's Hall, 81 ; Queen's Hall, 100 ; Dairycoates, 76 ; Marfleet, 26 ; Newland, 48 ; Sutton, 19 ; Albert Avenue, 50 ; and North Hull, 40, making a total of 870.

Amongst the subjects discussed were :—

" Infectious Diseases."	" Breast Feeding."
" Diarrhœa."	" Fireguards."
" General Hygiene."	" Schick Testing."
" Infant Feeding."	" Ante-Natal Care."
" First Aid in the Home."	

Voluntary Workers at Clinics. Voluntary workers continue to do valuable work at the Child Welfare Clinics, attending both morning and afternoon sessions, in order to help in the general work of the clinics.

The Chairman of the Committee of the voluntary workers is Mrs. Lawton. Meetings are held quarterly. Our thanks are due to the ladies who give so much of their time, and it is hoped that further volunteers will be forthcoming to assist in the increasing work of the clinics.

Welfare of Toddlers. Measures for the improvement of the health of the pre-school child in Hull were continued. The 3 Clinics for Toddlers held at King's Hall, the West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street, and the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, were well attended. The number of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years seen at these clinics was 3,294, and the attendances numbered 4,894. If any physical defect was found at the medical examination, advice was given as to the

best method of obtaining the necessary treatment, and many cases were referred to the School Clinic for dental treatment, and for the treatment of minor ailments. Routine visits were paid to the homes of these children by Health Visitors, and free milk and nutritives were granted to necessitous children certified by the Clinic Medical Officer as requiring them.

Interavailability of Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who are suffering from squint, dental caries, or minor ailments, are referred to the School Medical Department for treatment.

The following figures supplied by the School Medical Officer show the numbers of cases so referred :—

	Cases.			Attendances.		
Minor ailments	951	....	9,297	
X-Ray Examinations	2	....	2	
Aural Affections	90	....	158	
Rheumatism and Heart Affections....			10	....	20	

East Hull Clinic—Ophthalmic Clinic. During the year, 167 children under 5 years of age suffering from squint made 299 attendances at the clinic. Glasses were prescribed in 119 cases, and in 90 of these the financial circumstances were such that the spectacles were supplied free, at a total cost to the Corporation of £11 12s. 0d.

Dental Clinic. The following table summarises the dental treatment given to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers :—

	Children under 5 years.			Expectant and Nursing Mothers.		
Number dealt with	519	....	640	
Attendances	701	....	2552	
Extractions—(1) Temporary Teeth	913	....	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	4001	
Fillings—(1) Temporary Teeth	8	....	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	81	
Other operations	85	....	174	
Administration of General Anæsthetics	185	....	570	

Orthopædic Clinics. All orthopædic cases referred by the Department were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeons appointed by the School Medical Department, or by the Orthopædic Surgeon appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Central School Orthopædic Centre. During the year, 64 new cases were seen, and the following table summarises the work done by the Orthopædic Surgeons at this clinic.

	CASES SENT BY		
	M. & C.W. Dept.	Tuberculosis Dept.	Other Branches of Health Dept.
<i>Deformities—</i>			
Rickets	9	—	1
Spinal Curvature	—	—	2
Infantile Paralysis	3	1	5
Other Forms	27	3	4
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>			
Spine	—	2	—
Hip	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	5	2
Totals	39	11	14
<i>Treatments Given—</i>			
Massage	334	64	20
Electrical	1	—	—
Remedial Exercises....	334	63	19
Other....	42	8	3
Totals	711	135	42
	The number of inspections of all cases was 289, and the total number of treatments given was 888.		

East Hull Orthopaedic Clinic. Inspection Clinics held by the Orthopaedic Surgeons were attended by 367 cases, as shown in the following table :—

	GENERAL HEALTH.		EDUCATION—SECONDARY.		EDUCATION—ELEMENTARY.	TUBERCULOSIS.	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.	MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.	TOTAL ATTENDANCES.		
	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	1934	1933	1932
<i>Deformities—</i>											
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Infantile Paralysis	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	81	55
Other Forms	—	1	2	6	35	—	4	38	275	275	214
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>											
Spine	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	6	3	—
Hip	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	9	11
Other Bones and Joints....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	6
TOTAL	1	4	2	6	39	5	5	38	367	394	297

The following table shows the attendances for treatment made by children during the year :—

MASSAGE.										ELECTRICAL.									
FIRST.					OTHER.					FIRST.					OTHER.				
* E.	* E.S.	* T.B.	*M.& CW	*G. H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.
13	1	-	7	-	2181	5	-	702	101	6	1	-	4	-	1724	5	-	470	61

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.										OTHER.									
FIRST.					OTHER.					FIRST.					OTHER.				
E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M.& CW	G. H.
41	2	-	7	-	3028	11	-	702	101	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	71	40

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

FIRST.					OTHER.				
E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	G.H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	G.H.
60	4	—	18	—	707	21	—	1945	303

Grand Total, 9,424.

*E signifies cases from Elementary Education Department.

*E.S. „ „ Education Secondary Department.

*T.B. „ „ Tuberculosis Department.

*M. & C.W. signifies cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

*G.H. „ „ „ Other Branches of the Health Department.

In-Patient Treatment for Orthopædic Cases. One case was sent for treatment to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1934.

Supply of Splints. Children are provided with splints when ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeon. Plaster splints were made at the Park Avenue Special School, and others were ordered from manufacturers of surgical apparatus. The necessity for the payments for splints, other than plaster splints, did not arise

during 1934, as the local organiser of the Hull Guild of Brave Poor Things made arrangements for those appliances ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeon to be supplied from the Guild and paid for by weekly payments. In some cases splints were provided by voluntary organisations, such as the Poor Bairns' Fund, and, in others, part of the cost of the appliances was paid by the Guild of Brave Poor Things.

Subsidiary Massage Clinic, 69 Collman Street. The work of this centre is for the treatment of children under 5 years of age living too far from the main orthopædic centres. The work here has increased to such an extent as to necessitate the holding of 4 sessions per week, where formerly only 2 were held.

The total number of attendances during the year was 955. The treatments given were :—

Massage	....	....	....	....	955
Muscle Re-education	....	....	....	....	955
Electrical	....	....	....	....	379
Other	....	....	....	....	85
Total	....	....	....	....	2374

X-Ray Department—East Hull Clinic. The work of this department is increasing rapidly. There were 130 cases referred by the School Medical Department, 1,138 by the Tuberculosis Department, 1 by the Health Department, and 165 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, making a total of 1,434 cases in all. The radiologists were Dr. Bannen and Dr. Hermon, who attended for 38 sessions.

Convalescent Home Treatment. Provision has been made by the Corporation for mothers, in certain cases, to have convalescent home treatment after difficult confinements or prolonged nursing. In the year under review, 13 mothers and 14 babies were sent to the Yorkshire Convalescent Home for Mothers and Babies, Withernsea. On the recommendation of the medical officers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, 16 mothers and their babies were sent to this home for two weeks by the Local Committee of the Institution.

Christmas Entertainments for Clinic Mothers. In January, under arrangements made by the Voluntary Workers, the "Tec's Concert Party" gave five excellent entertainments at the principal centres. Each concert was attended by over 200 mothers, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment and the refreshments provided. The attendance of Members of the Committee at these entertainments was much appreciated.

The Municipal Light Clinics—Lamps. The three types of lamp in use are the Tungsten Arc, Mercury Vapour and Carbon Arc. An infra-red ray lamp is used at East Hull Clinic, in conjunction with the Mercury Vapour Lamp. At the West

Hull Clinic a Kromayer Lamp is also available for the treatment of special types of cases. Treatment by all lamps remains as described in previous reports.

The following table shows the work of the clinics :—

		<i>Lamps.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
1934	....	{ 3 West Hull	305	786	11990
		{ 3 East Hull			
1933	....	{ 3 West Hull	304	876	12779
		{ 3 East Hull			
1932	....	{ 3 West Hull	306	829	12291
		{ 3 East Hull			

The majority of the cases treated were children under school age suffering from Rickets or Malnutrition: 27 school children, the majority of whom were suffering from debility following operations or illnesses, completed treatment during the year, making a total of 509 attendances. Cases of lupus continued to improve slowly: general treatment is given by the Mercury Vapour Lamp, and local treatment by the Kromayer Lamp.

LIGHT CLINIC STATISTICS.

	WEST HULL.			EAST HULL.		TOTAL.
	Tungsten Arc.	Mercury Vapour.	Carbon Arc.	Mercury Vapour,†	Carbon Arc.	
No. of Patients receiving treatment on						
Jan. 1, 1934	22	56	32	16	64	190
" " beginning during year	152	189	134	43	268	786
" Repeat courses " "	21	34	51	7	44	157
" courses of treatment " "	195	282	218	67	372	1134
" Patients transferred to other lamps	2	3	—	—	1	6
" " transferred from other lamps	—	3	1	1	—	5
" " discharged	117	191	143	32	234	717
" " treatments cancelled	31	38	55	19	83	226
" " receiving treatment on Dec. 31, 1934	24	50	20	13	31	138
Total attendances for 1934	1586	4041	2176	1079	3108	11990
Attendances—Maternity and Child Welfare	1586	2319	2176	215	3074	9370
School Clinic	—	358	—	143	8	509
Tuberculosis Clinic	—	1364	—	721	20	2105
Others	—	—	—	—	6	6
Others—Adults	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Age	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants	—	—	—	—	6	6
No. of Sessions	101	203	101	102	102	609

†The Infra-red Ray Lamp was used with the Mercury Vapour Lamp in suitable cases.

TUNGSTEN ARC. WEST HULL.

No. of cases treated, with results.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	26	70	1	—	21	118
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	4	8	—	—	9	21
Debility	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Anæmia	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	—	31	85	1	—	31	148

Patients still under treatment not included.

MERCURY VAPOUR. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	44	48	3	—	17	112
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	25	20	—	—	4	49
Debility	—	6	3	1	—	4	14
Anæmia	—	2	3	1	—	—	6
Cervical Adenitis	1	8	10	—	—	2	21
Surgical Tuberculosis	2	1	3	1	—	2	9
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	5	—	—	—	3	8
Diseases of Skin	1	1	1	1	—	6	10
Total	4	92	88	7	—	38	229

Patients still under treatment not included.

CARBON ARC. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	40	36	—	—	32	108
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	20	10	—	—	9	39
Debility	4	21	7	—	—	11	43
Anæmia	—	1	2	—	—	2	5
Cervical Adenitis	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Total	4	83	56	—	—	55	198

Patients still under treatment not included.

MERCURY VAPOUR. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	—	4	—	—	1	5
Malnutrition and Marasmus	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
Debility	2	2	3	—	—	3	10
Anæmia	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Cervical Adenitis	3	—	4	—	—	6	13
Surgical Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	—	3	5
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	3	—	—	1	5
Diseases of Skin	—	2	1	—	—	4	7
Total	7	7	17	—	—	19	50

Patients still under treatment not included.

CARBON ARC. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	1	25	113	—	—	45	184
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	5	7	—	—	5	17
Debility	1	6	40	—	—	22	69
Anæmia	—	4	6	—	—	3	13
Cervical Adenitis	1	2	3	—	—	2	8
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	4	14	—	—	4	22
Diseases of Skin	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Total	3	47	183	1	—	83	317

Patients still under treatment not included.

Corporation Clinic, Mill Street. Two sessions a week are held at the Corporation Clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases in women and children, patients being referred to this clinic by the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Centres, and also by general medical practitioners.

It is hoped that by instituting treatment for cases of gonorrhœa and of syphilis in pregnant women, the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and congenital syphilis will decrease: 2,945 attendances were made by 297 patients during the year, compared with 1,917 attendances by 221 patients during 1933, and 1,478 attendances by 192 patients in 1932.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases treated :—

	1934	1933	1932
Syphilis	42	27	27
Gonorrhœa	52	49	80
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	17	13	18
Congenital Syphilis	30	15	17
Observation	156*	117*	50*
	<hr/> 297 <hr/>	<hr/> 221 <hr/>	<hr/> 192 <hr/>

*These cases were suffering from vaginal discharge thought not to be due to the gonococcus.

Pregnant women in attendance at this clinic are admitted to the Isolation Block of the Maternity Home when necessary.

Dining Centres and Work of Dining Superintendents. Dinners, provided by the Municipal Restaurants Department, were served to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers at the four centres each week-day throughout the year. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine applications were granted during 1934, compared with 2,794 in 1933.

The dietary is liberal and nourishing and is approved by the Medical Officer of Health ; the cost is 5d. per meal.

The following return shows the total number of dinners served at the respective centres :—

	No. served.	Average served per day.
King's Hall	11,082	36
East Hull	15,533	51
West Hull	12,186	40
Queen's Hall	14,551	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1934	53,352	174
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1933	61,481	201
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1932	65,670	214
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Dinners are served by the Dining Centre Superintendents. Two of the superintendents are also Health Visitors. All applications for free dinners are investigated by the nursing staff. One hundred and twenty-nine visits and 348 re-visits to expectant mothers, 123 visits and 575 re-visits to nursing mothers, and 627 visits were paid to cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox and mumps.

The two Dining Centre Superintendents who are not Health Visitors attended 167 sessions at the Infants' Welfare Clinics, 153 sessions at the Light Clinic, and 4 sessions at the Schick-testing Clinic.

Toddlers' Dining Centres. Dinners have continued to be provided for necessitous children between the ages of 2 and 5 years at :—

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.

West Hull Methodist Church, Cholmley Street.

King's Hall Clinic, Fountain Road.

Queen's Hall Clinic, Alfred Gelder Street.

Two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine applications were granted during 1934, compared with 2,061 in 1933.

During 1934, 53,166 dinners were served, compared with 44,034 in 1933.

Supply of Milk and Nutritives. Supplies of nutritives are issued at cost price to expectant and nursing mothers who can afford to pay, and free when they cannot afford to pay even cost price. They may also obtain for their children milk and/or nutritives at cost price if able to pay, and free if they cannot afford cost price.

From February, 1934, dried milk has been available for all children up to 18 months of age attending the centres, and has continued to be available in cases over 18 months where a medical recommendation is made. This has caused a great increase in the number of applications.

The number of applications, renewable monthly, received for the free supply of milk and/or nutritives, was 11,895 (of these, 1,853 were first applications). One hundred and sixteen were not granted, as the income was above the scale. The number of applications dealt with in 1933 was 9,753, compared with 9,517 in 1932.

The total value of the free issues during the calendar year was £3,443, compared with £2,662 in 1933, and £2,871 in 1932.

Receipts from sales at cost price totalled £3,690, compared with £3,254 in 1933. The total number of issues was 131,316 in 1934, and 109,987 in 1933.

Particulars will be found in Appendix 38 (page 249).

Provision of Fireguards. In order to prevent deaths from burns and scalds, resulting from the absence of a fireguard, arrangements are in operation whereby

fireguards may be purchased at a cost of 5s. 9d. and supplied to necessitous families, payment being made by instalments. A deposit of 9d. is usually made, and the balance is payable by weekly payments of 6d.

During the year, 308 applications were received, as against 242 in 1933; 225 fireguards were supplied in 1934, and 188 in 1933.

The gross cost of the fireguards supplied in 1934 was £64 6s. 1d., compared with £55 1s. 0d. during 1933. The remaining applications were being dealt with at the end of the year.

During 1934, the total amount recovered in respect of fireguards, including those supplied in previous years, was £56 19s. 6d., compared with £47 8s. 4d. during 1933.

There was 1 fatal case of scalding in a child (under the age of 5 years) in the course of the year.

A notice, drawing the attention of parents of young children to their obligations with regard to the provision of fireguards, is placed in each Infant Welfare Clinic.

Free or Assisted Services. The use made of the various free or assisted services provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is exemplified in the following summary of applications dealt with during the year :—

<i>Service applied for.</i>				<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Not taken up.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
						1934	1933
Maternity Home	....	....	....	1,166	108	1,274	1,269
Infants' Hospital	....	....	....	165	—	165	223
Free Midwife	....	....	....	412	60	472	407
Home Helps	....	....	....	345	152	497	465
Milk and/or Nutritives	....	....	....	11,779	116	11,895	9,753
Dinners (Mothers)	....	....	....	2,749	8	2,757	2,825
Dinners (Toddlers)	....	....	....	2,359	5	2,364	2,070
Medical Fees	....	....	....	271	72	343	339
Splints	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Dentures	....	....	....	222	25	247	252
Spectacles	....	....	....	90	29	119	60
Fireguards	....	....	....	308	—	308	242
Convalescent Home	....	....	....	13	16	29	17
Gynæcology	....	....	....	76	—	76	60
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1934	....	19,955	591	20,546	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1933	....	17,567	415	—	17,982
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Home Nursing. The nurses of the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association continue to visit cases recommended by the Health Department, and give valuable assistance in nursing patients in their own homes. In the event of a case of ophthalmia pemphigus or puerperal pyrexia occurring in the practice of a midwife, the midwife leaves the case, and arrangements are made for the mother and child to be attended by the District Nurse.

During the year, 1,713 visits were paid to 177 cases. In addition, 7 visits were paid to 1 case which had not completed treatment at the end of 1933. Treatment in 4 cases had not been completed at the end of 1934. This compares with 2,644 visits to 229 cases in 1933, and 1,900 visits to 192 cases in 1932. The cases dealt with in 1934 are analysed below :—

	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Removed to Hosp.	No. of Visits.
Pemphigus or Suspected Pemphigus	23	19	1	3	247
Inflammation of Eyes	25†	21	—	2	319
Threadworms	61*	56	—	—	400
Rise of Temperature (Puerperal)	6	5	—	1	33
Vaginal Discharge	6	5	—	1	66
Pelvic Inflammation	35‡	29	—	—	299
Varicose Ulcer	5	4	—	1	62
Other	16	13	1	2	287
	177	152	2	10	1,713

† 2 refused treatment.

* 5 do.

‡ 6 do.

Day Nurseries. The West Hull Day Nursery at 95 Coltman Street, and the East Hull Day Nursery at Moscow House, Holderness Road, continue to look after pre-school children whose mothers go to work each day. The charge is sixpence per day and fourpence each half-day, but this does not cover all expenses. The Corporation make a contribution of £260 per annum to the West Hull Nursery, and £300 per annum to the East Hull Nursery, and the deficit is defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The attendances during the year were :—

			<i>West Hull.</i>		<i>East Hull.</i>
Whole day	....	....	2,158	....	4,448
Half day	....	....	46	....	339
			<hr/> 2,204		<hr/> 4,787

Co-ordination of Work with other Institutions and Departments. The clinic cards and health visitors' records of children reaching the age of 5 years are sent to the School Medical Department each month, in order that a medical history of the children shall be available for routine inspection purposes.

Inspectors of the Hull Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited 40 cases reported by the Department. Five of the children were suffering from rickets, 12 needed medical treatment, 12 required supervision, and 11 were suffering from neglect. Of these, the children in 6 families were twice referred to the Society.

The Personal Service League has been most helpful in providing clothing, shoes and blankets, for necessitous families.

The Health Visitors investigate all applications for help for expectant mothers or young children. Occasionally, other applications are investigated by members of the Personal Service League Committee. These visits have resulted in a large increase in special visits re financial circumstances as seen in Appendix 37 (page 247). The "Mother Humber" Fund granted extra nourishment or coal to 26 cases which were referred for help by the Department.

Children requiring splints were referred to the Guild of Brave Poor Things. The Guild undertake the care of all cripples in the City, and have organised a scheme for the provision of splints ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeons at the various clinics. This work is efficiently done, and is proving of inestimable benefit to the crippled poor of the City.

Our thanks are due to all the voluntary societies which help the work of the Department.

Care of Illegitimate Children. The York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus Street, was opened in January, 1915, for young unmarried mothers under 25 years of age, of previous good character, for first cases only. The Home is approved by the Ministry of Health. The Corporation contribute a sum of £635 per annum towards the expenses of the Home.

During the year, 63 girls and 46 babies have been in the Home; 43 of the girls were new admissions. Three babies died, and 1 was still-born.

Forty-two girls left the Home during the year : 12 went into service, 10 returned to their parents or friends, 1 was sent to hospital for further treatment, 3 returned to former employment, 1 took a post as probationer nurse, 1 was sent to a home for further training, and 4 to Mother and Baby Homes, 1 took a post as Staff Nurse, 2 were sent to Public Assistance Institutions, 4 left to be married, and 3 refused to stay.

Thirty-one babies left the Home during the year.

Notice of removal of any child from the Home is sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and the child, if still in this area, is visited by a Health Visitor at frequent intervals.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

MONTHLY BULLETIN—"HEALTH NEWS."

"Health News" is the title of the Department's monthly magazine, which is now in publication for the eighth year. The magazine is made up of the national issue of "Better Health," published monthly by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, together with several pages of articles on local health questions, interspersed with advertisements, and bound in a cover printed with a local design.

Two thousand copies per month are obtained and issued. A large number are sold at the infant welfare clinics, hospitals, etc., or are taken up by subscribers. The copies remaining unsold at the end of each month are distributed, with the assistance of the Education Department, to the senior scholars of the secondary and elementary schools throughout the City. The issues remain at a fairly constant figure, and the publication certainly does reach a wide circle of readers of the type most likely to benefit from the articles appearing in the magazine.

The local press also makes frequent reference to matters which appear in "Health News," and thus a still larger reading public is embraced.

It is fitting here to record my appreciation of the valuable services of the local press in this connection, and I sincerely acknowledge their ready co-operation in all matters of publicity relating to the public health.

LECTURES AND TALKS ON HEALTH SUBJECTS.

During the year, 75 lectures and addresses were given (mostly in the evenings) by members of the staff of the Health Department to various organisations in and around the City. The organisations addressed were representative of all phases of educational, social and philanthropic activities, and the lectures, etc., dealt with the many and varied subjects that come within the purview of the Health Department.

APPENDIX 1.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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1934.	At Nine a.m. Local Time.				Mean Relative Humidity.	At Nine p.m. Local Time.				Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings	Under-ground Temperature.		Total Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind.								Total Rainfall.
	Barometer.	Mean Reading of				Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.					At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
		deg.	deg.	deg.		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.													
January	30.040	47	39.9	37.1	76	45	37	56	30	41	37.9	42.9	48.7	2	.....	1	6	10	7	3	1.41	
February	30.420	48	39.2	37.3	76	47	36	74	39	41	39.1	42.3	84.5	5	1	.....	.....	3	12	4	1.81	
March	29.702	48	41.6	39.1	84	47	36	77	30	41	39.8	41.9	75.5	3	3	2	1	3	10	6	1.76	
April	29.791	53	47.2	44.2	79	54	42	93	37	48	45.6	44.1	110.0	3	10	.....	2	4	7	2	1.93	
May	30.089	58	54.4	49.4	69	61	46	106	41	53	52.0	47.9	166.0	2	3	1	2	4	6	10	0.81	
June	30.115	63	59.8	55.4	71	66	50	113	46	58	58.4	52.2	159.0	2	9	3	2	5	5	1	2.22	
July	30.077	64	67.0	60.1	64	74	56	124	51	65	65.4	57.1	249.4	.....	3	1	2	5	2	13	5	1.17
August	29.911	66	62.3	57.4	72	69	54	115	48	61	62.1	58.8	182.5	1	2	.....	4	3	6	9	3	2.51
September	30.008	64	60.2	56.8	82	68	52	106	46	60	58.4	57.7	162.4	.....	1	2	.....	6	12	5	1	1.67
October	29.922	58	52.4	49.1	80	57	46	86	41	51	51.7	54.7	99.3	.....	1	1	.....	2	9	14	3	1.56
November	30.069	51	44.0	42.2	84	48	41	62	34	44	44.0	49.2	39.7	3	2	7	1	1	5	6	.....	1.94
December	29.717	53	46.5	45.0	93	50	44	56	39	47	45.3	47.5	13.4	.....	.....	1	2	13	8	2	1	3.51
Total or Average	29.988	56	51.2	47.8	74	57	45	89	39	51	50.0	49.9	1390.4	21	35	19	17	52	83	87	27	21-30

APPENDIX 2.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1934 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated for each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1929	299,900	5779	6090	20.3	4705	15.7	227	72	634	104	4550	15.2
1930	311,800	6382	6288	20.6	3961	13.0	180	52	434	69	3833	12.4
1931	315,200	6117	6040	19.2	4283	13.6	180	65	489	81	4168	13.2
1932	318,200	6189	6108	19.2	3890	12.2	188	60	414	68	3762	11.8
1933	319,900	5810	5740	17.9	4301	13.4	189	74	440	77	4186	13.1
1934	319,600	5961	5859	18.3	3748	11.7	168	64	375	64	3644	11.4

APPENDIX 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ETC., IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

District	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Area in Acres, Land and Inland Water.	Persons to an Acre.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth- rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Death- rate from all causes per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 of Births.	Death- rate from six Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Death- rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia per 1,000 of Population.	Death- rate from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1,000 of Population.	Death- rate from Non- Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1,000 of Population.
Albert	17309	285	60.7	445	200	25.7	11.5	58	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.2
Alexandra	20112	598	33.6	425	195	21.1	9.7	49	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2
Beverley	12056	845	14.3	157	148	13.1	12.3	57	0.4	1.4	0.7	—
Botanic	16437	248	66.3	225	196	13.7	11.9	71	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1
Coltman	21016	220	95.5	421	209	20.0	9.9	69	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1
Drypool	17764	381	46.7	351	226	19.7	12.9	65	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3
East Central	15002	170	88.2	329	148	21.9	9.9	52	0.6	0.7	0.8	—
Marfleet	12473	1401	8.8	273	94	21.9	7.5	66	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.1
Myton	15134	263	57.5	301	222	19.9	14.6	56	0.3	1.8	1.5	0.1
Newland	13399	576	23.3	125	145	9.3	10.8	80	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
North Newington	18348	278	66.0	205	230	11.2	12.5	78	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.1
Paragon	9515	220	43.2	167	152	17.5	15.9	119	0.4	1.7	0.6	—
Park	11409	214	53.3	147	162	12.9	14.2	82	0.2	0.1	0.8	—
Pickering	13946	1016	13.7	187	147	13.4	10.5	70	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2
St. Andrew's	18763	1075	17.4	339	140	18.1	7.5	68	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1
Southcoates	19178	202	94.9	441	207	23.0	10.7	54	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.1
South Newington	16389	332	49.4	269	196	16.4	11.9	74	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.2
Stoneferry	12726	1604	7.9	167	131	13.1	10.3	36	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1
Sutton	7368	2064	3.6	93	70	12.6	9.5	64	0.1	—	0.5	0.1
University	14733	1280	11.5	437	202	29.7	13.7	50	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.1
West Central	16523	120	137.7	355	221	21.5	13.4	76	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.1
Whole City	319600	13392	23.9	5859	3644	18.3	11.4	64	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.1

APPENDIX 4.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1934.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.		ANNUAL ADJUSTED DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certi- fied by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.7	0.65	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1
London ...	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0
Hull * ...	18.3	0.78	12.5	0.01	—	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.22	0.07	0.63	7.8	64	90.3	5.8	3.9	—

* The adjusted death rates for Hull are calculated by multiplying the crude death-rates (deaths per 1000 of the population) by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.10. For explanatory note see pages 25 and 26.

APPENDIX 6.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										NETT DEATHS (IN WARDS) OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.															Total Deaths in Institutions.					
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upward.	Albert.	Alexandra.	Beverley.	Botanic.	Coltman.	Drypool.	East Central.	Marleet.	Mytton.	Newland.	N. Newington.	Paragon.	Park.	Pickering.	St. Andrew's.	Southcoates.		S. Newington.	Stonewerry.	Sutton.	University.	W. Central.
All Causes — Certified ... — Uncertified ...	3044	375	59	67	120	154	391	999	1479	200	195	148	196	209	229	148	94	222	145	230	152	102	147	140	207	196	131	70	202	221	1770
1. Enteric Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles
3. Scarlet Fever
4. Whooping Cough
5. Diphtheria...
6. Influenza
7. Encephalitis Lethargica
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever
9. T.B. of the Respiratory System
10A. T.B. Meningitis
10B. Other Tuberculous Diseases
11. Syphilis
12. General Paralysis of the Insane
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease
14. Diabetes
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage
16. Heart Disease
17. Anæmia
18. Other Circulatory Diseases
19. Bronchitis
20A. Broncho Pneumonia
20B. Pneumonia (all forms excluding Broncho Pneumonia)
21. Other Respiratory Diseases
22. Peptic Ulcer
23. Diarrhoea (all ages)
24. Appendicitis
25. Cirrhosis of the Liver																			

APPENDIX 6.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REGARDING NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

1. Professional Nursing in the Home.

The Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association employs a staff of 19 nurses and 1 superintendent. They attend infectious cases by agreement with the Corporation for which an annual payment of £100 is made. The total number of cases attended by these nurses during the year was 2,363, and the number of visits paid, 74,169: the number of cases attended on the recommendations of the Corporation was 177, and the number of visits 1,713.

2. Midwives. (See page 121).

The Corporation employ 4 whole-time midwives to attend necessitous women in their homes. 4 pupil midwives are also attached to this service. 429 confinements were attended by them in 1934. 70 midwives practise in the City, 4 of whom are untrained.

3. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

NAME.		WHERE HELD.	TIMES.	
(a)			Doctor's Sessions.	Weighing Sessions.
Infant Welfare Clinic	....	69 Coltman Street	Monday, Thursday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street	Tuesday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Carlton St.	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Marfleet	Friday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Parish Hall, Church of Transfiguration, Albert Avenue	Thursday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Church Rooms, Cottingham Road	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Methodist Rooms, Sutton	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Social Hall, Greenwood Avenue	Thursday, 2 p.m.	
Toddlers' Clinic	....	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Monday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	69 Coltman Street	Do. do.	
Ante-Natal Clinic	....	New Cross Street	Monday, 2 p.m.	
		For Municipal Midwives' cases.		
		For Maternity Home cases.	Tuesday, Thursday, } 2 p.m.	
		For cases referred by Doctors and Midwives.	Tuesday, Thursday, } 9-30 a.m.	
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.	Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.	
Post-Natal clinic	....	New Cross Street	First and Third Friday 2 p.m.	each month,
Gynæcological Clinic	....	New Cross Street	First and Third Wednesday 9-30 a.m.	each month.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	....	69 Coltman Street	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 9-30 a.m.	
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.	Tuesday & Friday, 9-30 a.m.	
X-Ray Clinic	....	Do. do.	Monday, Saturday, } 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
			Wednesday, Thursday, } 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	to 12 noon and to 5 p.m.
Orthopædic do.	....	Do. do.	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
			Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.	

APPENDIX 6—Continued.

(b) Day Nurseries.

There are two Day Nurseries, one at 95 Coltman Street and another at Moscow House, Holderness Road. They are both under voluntary management.

(c) Tuberculosis. Dispensary, 100 Coltman Street, hours of attendance, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and Dispensary, Durham House, 324 Holderness Road, hours of attendance, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

There are also Morning Clinics, commencing 10 o'clock, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at No. 100 Coltman Street, and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays at Durham House for those who cannot attend in the afternoon.

Evening Clinics are held on Thursdays, in alternate weeks, at Durham House and 100 Coltman Street, commencing at 6 p.m.

(d) V.D. Treatment Centre, Mill Street. Men's Clinic : Monday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Tuesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.; and 2 to 4 p.m.; Friday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Women's and Children's Clinics : Special Clinic Monday, 2 to 3 p.m.; Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and a special Clinic 2 to 3 p.m.; Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.; and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

(e) School Clinics.

NAME.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic....	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Blenkin Street	Monday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Hall Road School....	Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-45 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do. do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Blenkin Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Hall Road School....	Monday to Saturday, 9 to 12.
Dental Clinic (Two Dentists)	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do. do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Refraction work and prescription of spectacles).	74 Beverley Road	Monday, 9-30 to 11-30. Thursday, 9-30 to 11-30. Friday, 10 to 11. Saturday, 9 to 12. Additional Clinics as arranged.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	As arranged.
Do.	Morrill Street	
Aural Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Friday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10 to 12, as arranged.
X-Ray (Ringworm) Clinic	74 Beverley Road....	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.
Orthopaedic Clinic	74 Beverley Road....	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12. Inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons, as arranged.
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic.	74 Beverley Road.... Morrill Street	Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.

Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Beds.			Total.	Management.	No. of Medical and Nursing Staff.	
			M.	F.	C.			Medical.	Nursing.
City Hospital	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Infectious Diseases	215			216	Kingston upon Hull Corporation	4	53
Evan Fraser Hospital	Sutton-on-Hull	Smallpox	150			150	Do.		10
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Tuberculosis	47	36	46	129	Do.		27
Municipal Maternity Home & Infants' Hospital	Hedon Road, Hull	Maternity and Dietetic Diseases in Infants under 1 year	—	74	30	104	Do.	2	27
Anlaby Road Institution Hospital	188 Anlaby Road	General Hospital	290	205	50	545	Do.	3	111†
Beverley Road Institution Hospital	160 Beverley Road	Do.	177	139	84	400	Do.	3	119†
City Mental Hospital	Willerby, East Yorks.	Mental Cases	368	450	—	818	Do.	3	133
Tilworth Grange	Sutton-on-Hull	Female Mental Defectives	—	83	—	83	Do.	1 G.P.	15
Mid-Yorkshire Institution	Whixley, York.	Male Mental Defectives	62	—	—	62	Hull, Leeds and York Corporations.	pt.-time	
Hull Royal Infirmary	Prospect Street, Hull	General Hospital	270			270	Voluntary Hospital		
Do.	Annexe—	Do.	100			100	Do.		
Do.	Annexe—	Do.	30			30	Do.		
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent	—	—	120	120	Do.		
Do.	Park Street	General Hospital for Children	—	—	40	40	Do.		
Do.	Convalescent Home, Hornsea	Convalescent Children	—	—	—	—	Do.		
Hull Hospital for Women	Cottingham Road, Hull	Surgical Cases.	—	27	—	27	Do.		
Do.	—	Women only.	—	22	28	50	Do.		
York Diocesan Maternity Home	Linnæus Street, Hull	Unmarried Mothers and Babies	—	—	—	—	Do.		
Yorkshire Home for Mothers & Babies	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent	—	—	as required	—	Joint Board with other Yorkshire Authorities.		
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside	Orthopaedic Cases	—	—	11	11	Voluntary Hospital.		
Hull & E. Riding Convalescent Home	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent	—	80	—	80	Do.		

† Including nursing staff in mental wards.

APPENDIX 8.

STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE IN THE CITY DURING 1934.

HOSPITAL.	General Medical.		General Surgical.		Children.		Maternity.		Venereal Diseases.		Tuberculosis.		Mental.		Mental Defectives.		Orthopaedic.				Ear, Nose and Throat.		Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Chronic Sick.		Other.				Infectious Diseases.		Small Pox.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Anlaby Road Hospital ...	80	51	35	31	50	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	55	58	13	—	In general wards		F. <td>F.<td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>63</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>17</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>545</td></td>	F. <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>63</td> <td>32</td> <td>28</td> <td>17</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>545</td>	—	—	—	—	63	32	28	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	545		
Beverley Road Hospital ...	40	20	41	40	70	—	—	—	14	16	15	10	20	29	—	—	do.		—	—	—	—	—	28	29	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	400			
Hull Royal Infirmary.	68*	124†	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	Inc.	in * & †	—	—	—	—	Inc	in †	21	—	Inc.	in *	—	—	—	—	—	19††	—	—	—	—	—	270			
Hull Royal Infirmary	43	49	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100				
Sutton Annexe ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30				
Withernsea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Victoria Hospital	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120				
Homesa Convalescent Home	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40				
Hull & East Riding Convalescent Home ...	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80				
Hull Hospital for Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27				
York Diocesan Maternity Home ...	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50				
Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies ...	As required	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Infants' Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Municipal Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	30	60	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	As required	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	104				
City Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215				
Tuberculosis Sanatorium ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129				
Evan Fraser Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150				
City Mental Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	818				
Tilworth Grange ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83				
Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whitley, York ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62				
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11				
TOTAL ...	412	347	380	82	36	186	980	158	11	21	10	—	152	94	215	150	3234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3234			

††Ophthalmic Cases.

APPENDIX 9.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—INSTITUTIONS.

The following statistics relate to the two Institutions which were transferred to the City Council on the 1st April, 1930, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOUSE PORTION.

Accommodation available—Men, 210. Women, 169. Children, Nil. Total, 379.

No. of persons in the House (excluding casuals) on the 1st January, 1934 176

Do. do. do. do. 31st December, 1934 185

Daily average number of persons in the House during the year 192

Aggregate number of days during which Inmates were resident in the House in 1934.... 69,860

No. of Indoor Funerals during 1934 78

ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1934	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	16
February	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	9
March	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
April	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
May	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
June	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
July	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	8
August	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	11
September	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
October	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
November	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	19
December	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8
Totals	—	—	—	—	106	14	—	—	120
1933	—	—	—	—	88	22	—	—	110
1932	—	—	—	—	157	31	—	—	188

APPENDIX 9—Continued.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION (INCLUDING MARGARET STREET NURSERY)—HOUSE PORTION.

Certified Accommodation (House)—300 Men. 175 Women. 30 Children. Total 505.

Actual Accommodation available on December 31st, 1934—

303 Men. 149 Women. 36 Children. Total 488.

*No. of persons in the House on the 1st January, 1934 445
(including 3 for which other authorities were responsible)

* Do. do. 31st December, 1934 381
(including 3 for which other authorities were responsible)

Daily average number of persons in the House during the year 361

Aggregate number of days during which Inmates were resident in the House in 1934 131,238

Total number of admissions during 1934 for which other authorities were responsible 22

Total number of persons sent by this Authority to other Institutions 63

No. of persons in other Institutions on the 1st January, 1934, for which this Authority
is responsible Pattrington 6

Do. do. do. 31st December, 1934 do. do. 6

No. of Indoor Funerals during 1934 58

No. of casuals in the Institution on the 1st January, 1934 38

Do. do. do. 31st December, 1934 31

No. of casuals transferred to the House as inmates during 1934 98

Do. do. Hospital as patients during 1934 103

*Excluding casuals.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1934.	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January	397	5	—	402	73	3	1	5	82
February	346	4	1	351	38	4	—	4	46
March	366	10	—	376	34	6	—	9	49
April	342	6	—	348	38	2	—	4	44
May	359	9	—	368	33	5	—	2	40
June	349	5	—	354	25	2	—	2	29
July	296	2	—	298	40	1	—	4	45
August	436	5	—	441	40	3	—	2	45
September	370	4	—	374	51	3	—	7	61
October	363	9	—	372	55	2	—	2	59
November	383	1	—	384	69	3	—	5	77
December	347	7	—	354	60	2	3	8	73
Totals	4354	67	1	4422	556	36	4	54	650
1933	4951	96	11	5058	763	42	1	71	877
1932	5435	96	8	5539	744	44	5	68	861

APPENDIX 10.

INSTITUTION HOSPITALS.

	Anlaby Road	Beverley Road
Total number of beds in Hospital	545	400
Daily average number of patients in Hospital during year	476	404
Aggregate number of days during which the Hospital beds were occupied in 1934	173,740	147,455
Total number of patients admitted	3264	3118
" " " discharged	2659	2628
" " deaths	590	476
" " births in hospital	1	0
" " stillbirths	0	1

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY ADMISSIONS IN 1934.

January	361	341
February	313	267
March	289	277
April	246	244
May	291	284
June	255	248
July	193	268
August	232	220
September	262	234
October	254	226
November	302	257
December	266	252
Totals for 1934	3264	3118
Totals for 1933	3271	3306

SURGERY—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVING
OPERATIVE TREATMENT IN 1934.

January	71	45
February	88	45
March	72	53
April	77	40
May	90	59
June	86	45
July	63	40
August	87	42
September	77	45
October	81	36
November	71	45
December	89	43
Totals for 1934	952	538
Totals for 1933	844	559

APPENDIX 10—Continued.

INSTITUTION HOSPITALS—Continued.

ANLABY ROAD.

BEVERLEY ROAD.

Pathology.

Wasserman reactions	....	....	158	Specimens	....	....	....	474
Other specimens	....	....	288	Post Mortems (Coroners)	....	....	....	11
Post Mortems (Coroners)	....	....	10	„ (Others)	....	....	....	29
„ (Others)	....	....	47	Inquests	....	....	....	24
Inquests	....	....	19					

Massage Treatment.

Number of patients treated....	....	90	Number of patients treated	....	117
Number of Treatments—			Number of treatments	....	3195
(a) Massage	....	948			
(b) Electrical	....	255			
(c) Diathermy	....	Nil.			

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION HOSPITAL—VENEREAL DISEASE.

				Men		Women		Total
Injections of Novarsenobillon, etc.	....	....	....	320	....	41	....	361
Other injections	....	....	....	332	....	72	....	404
				652	....	113	....	765
Wasserman Reactions and other specimens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	425

Dental Treatment.

					Anlaby Road		Beverley Road
Number of patients treated by Dentist	....	....	....	....	97	....	88

APPENDIX 10—Continued.

INSTITUTION HOSPITALS—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

<i>Disease Group.</i>	<i>Anlaby Road.</i>			<i>Beverley Road.</i>		
	Children under 16	Men and Women		Children under 16	Men and Women	
Acute Infectious Disease	82	24		106	69	
Influenza	0	13		1	24	
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	7	161		3	35	
Non-pulmonary	7	7		12	24	
Malignant disease	0	247		0	70	
Rheumatism—						
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea	30	12		30	30	
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called Rheumatism (Muscular Rheumatism Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica)	0	52		0	12	
(3) Chronic Arthritis	0	21		0	5	
Venereal disease	0	9		9	136	
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	3		0	0	
Puerperal Fever	0	0		0	3	
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with						
Child Bearing	0	48		1	90	
Mental disease	2	117		5	190	
Senile Decay	0	0		0	227	
Violence	41	262		35	171	
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	25	170		7	205	
„ „ Respiratory System	195	275		172	193	
„ „ Circulatory System	8	391		16	119	
„ „ Digestive System	68	396		69	158	
„ „ Genito Urinary System	11	214		10	124	
„ „ Skin	94	114		44	87	
Other Diseases	44	99		173	439	
	<hr/> 614	<hr/> 2635		<hr/> 693	<hr/> 2411	

APPENDIX 11.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, &c., MADE BY THE DISTRICT AND ASSISTANT SANITARY
INSPECTORS AND OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORK DONE AS A RESULT THEREOF.

	1934.	1933.
Complaints registered	2430	2539
<i>Inspections of—</i>		
Passages, areas, &c.	5855	7594
Houses, &c.	9743	10477
Milk shops	3159	3412
Manure yards	1285	1551
Ice cream manufactories	909	674
Drainage and other works in progress	389	294
Miscellaneous	2804	2448
Smoke observations	5	5
Re-visits, &c. (1) Houses	11289	
(2) General	4085	12564
<i>Result of Inspections—</i>		
Notices served—Informal	8130	7019
Statutory	954	804
Follow-up letters	2346	2301
Notices complied with—Informal	7819	6507
Statutory	942	551
Notices not complied with—Informal	1662	1283
Statutory	447	435
Owners interviewed	2087	1854
<i>Sanitary defects remedied—</i>		
No. of houses involved	3654	—
Drains, gullies and W.C's cleansed	1094	1135
Premises cleansed and limewashed	59	31
Areas and passages cleansed	106	130
Do. paved or repaired (informally)	260	113
Sanitary conveniences repaired or amended	554	524
Dust-bins provided	4242	3272
Drainage systems (separate or combined) reconstructed	13	9
Houses involved	22	24
Drainage systems (separate or combined) repaired (including gullies placed on existing drains)	16	14
Houses involved	23	17
Fall spouts disconnected from drains	23	14
Milk shops (adversely reported on)	2	3
Ice Cream premises (do.)	10	5
<i>Housing Acts 1925 and 1930.</i>		
Houses inspected....	864	643
No. found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	663	483
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation	8	24
No. of notices served	758	535
No. of notices complied with	817	514
Re-visits	2603	2444
<i>Infectious Diseases*—</i>		
Cases investigated	3894	3879
Extra visits—S.P. contacts, &c.	323	210

* Information recorded separately.

Detailed information with regard to statutory Notices served under the Public Health Acts, 1875, etc., etc., is to be found on page 39.

F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

APPENDIX 12.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The number of houses on the register at the end of the year was 407.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1933	....	....	....	....	....	281
Do. registered during 1934	....	....	....	....	....	184
						<hr/> 465
Number of Houses taken off Register during 1934 for various reasons	....	....				58
Total number of Houses occupied as Houses-let-in-Lodgings at the end of 1934	....					407
Total number of rooms in the 407 houses	....	....	....	....	....	3218
Registered number of rooms in the 407 houses	....	....	....	....	....	2186
Number of rooms used for sleeping purposes only :—						
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	368
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	219
						<hr/> 587
Number of rooms used for living and sleeping purposes :—						
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	788
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	811
						<hr/> 1599
						<hr/> 2186
Number of persons accommodation provided for	Adults	....	....	....	....	4218
	Children	....	....	....	....	4897
Do. found in occupation	Adults	....	....	....	....	3026
	Children	....	....	....	....	1237
Number of families do.	....	....	....	....	....	1507
Number of Registration Certificates issued to Occupiers showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms	....	....	....	....	....	184
Number of informal circulars issued to Occupiers requiring particulars as to lodgers						211
Number of copies of Bye-laws issued to Occupiers	....	....	....	....	....	211
New Registrations	....	....	....	....	....	184

Inspections.

Number of day visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	3256
Do. night do.	....	....	....	....	....	126
Do. day visits	....	....	....	....	....	942
do. exempt from registration	....				
Total number of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	<hr/>4324
Particulars of Night Inspections :—						
No. of houses visited	....	....	....	....	....	126
Aggregate No. of rooms	....	....	....	....	....	672
Do. Lodgers provided for	....	....	....	....	....	1914
Do. Persons found occupying such rooms—						
Over 10 years of age	....	....	....	516	532	
Under 10 years of age	....	....	....	241	268	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	1557

APPENDIX 13.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	146	12	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	2670	40	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	126	1	—
Totals	2942	53	—

The above figures include 38 inspections of Fire Escapes in Factories, and 52 of Fire Escapes in Workshops. The number of re-visits to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces was 884.

Visits to Bakehouses are included in this Table.

APPENDIX 13—Continued.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	10	6	—	—
Want of ventilation	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	29	23	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient	2	2	—	—
{unsuitable or defective	11	2	—	—
{not separate for sexes	4	5	—	—
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	42	32	—	—
Totals	105	77	—	—

APPENDIX 13—Continued.

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																		
NATURE OF WORK.*	Lists received from Employer.					Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists. (10)	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Out-workers' premises. (13)	Outwork in unwhole- some premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected premises, Sections 109 & 110.			
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.			Received from other Councils. (8)	Forwarded to other Councils. (9)		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (11)	Failing to send lists. (12)		Instances. (14)	Notices Served. (15)	Prosecutions. (16)	Instances. (17)	Orders made (S. 110). (18)	Prose- cutions (Sections 109, 110) (19)	
	Lists.† (2)	Con- tractors. (3)	Work- men. (4)	Outworkers.† (5)	Lists. (6)													Con- tractors. (7)
(1)																		
Making, cleaning, repairing, &c., wearing apparel ...	160	2	424	3	—	11	—	13	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—		
Making, repairing, &c., table linen, bed linen, &c.	2	—	60	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	2(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nets, other than wire nets...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Furniture and Upholstery	14	—	36§	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—		
Fur Pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Umbrellas, &c. ...	2	—	4||	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Paper Bags ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Boxes made of paper, card-board chip or similar material ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Basket Making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brush Making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Racquet and Tennis Balls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
File Making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Electro-Plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cables and Chais ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Anchor and Grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Locks, latches and keys	2	—	2x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Pea Picking ...	—	—	6†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Curtains and Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals ...	186	2	693	5	—	13	—	15	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—		

* In those cases where an occupier has given out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1 and has shown the number of workers in each class of work, the list has been included against the principal class only, but the workers have been assigned in column 4 to their respective classes.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Two Outworkers included in lists of other class of work.

(a) Two Outworkers do.

§ Three Outworkers do.

|| Two Outworkers do.

o Two Outworkers do.

APPENDIX 13—*Continued.*

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—	
Bags, Baskets, &c.	12
Clothing, Boots, &c.	311
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	75
Coopers, &c.	17
Fish Curers	39
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.)	300*
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c.	81
Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	109
Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	25
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	38
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets	29
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	18
Sundry other Trades	158
Total number of Workshops on Register	1212

* Including 75 Factory Bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)	75
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	13
Other	3
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

APPENDIX 13—*Continued*

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	No. of complaints received.	No. of complaints dealt with.	No. of complaints received, being dealt with.	No. of out- standing complaints dealt with.	REMARKS.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2	2	—	—	
Insufficient means of es- cape in case of fire	6	5*	1	—	* 2 Not upheld.
Sanitary conveniences not in order	1	1	—	—	Work completed before inspection was made
Ventilation Nuisance due to lack of	1	1*	—	—	*Suitable room pro- vided before in- spection
Sanitary accommodation	1	1	—	—	Not upheld.
Sanitary conveniences not screened	2	2	—	—	2 not upheld.
Workshop not kept in a cleanly condition or Limewashing required	1	1	—	—	
Dangerous Building	1	—	—	—	Referred to City Engineer.
Totals	15	13	1	—	

APPENDIX 13--(Continued).

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Table showing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	No. of Work-shops.	Persons Employed.		TRADES.	No. of Work-shops.	Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females			Males.	Females
Workshops—							
Art Needle Workers	5	—	13	Rope Walks	4	16	—
Bag Repairers	7	7	57	Saddlers	4	14	—
Bakers*	277	493	388	Sailmakers	4	13	—
Basket Makers	5	14	—	Ship Riggers	8	46	—
Boat Builders	2	6	—	Slippermakers	1	2	2
Boot Repairers	53	103	—	Smiths	19	46	—
Bottlers of Beer, &c.	5	7	3	Stoneworkers	9	24	—
Brush Makers	2	6	—	Tailors	133	218	295
Cabinet Makers	11	44	—	Tinsmiths	18	60	—
Chair Makers	1	8	—	Upholsterers	31	107	33
Coach Builders	5	18	—	Venetian Blind Makers	2	5	2
Confectioners	10	13	19	Watch and Clock Makers	18	31	—
Coopers	12	30	—	Weighing Machine Makers	8	25	—
Cycle and Motor Repairers	61	163	—	Wheelwrights	2	5	—
Dressmakers	76	4	490	Wireworkers	1	2	—
Egg Sorters	7	21	49	Wood Carvers	3	6	—
Firewood Cutters	1	3	—	Sundry Trades	140	587	222
Fish Curers	39	262	386				
Fish Kit Makers	5	25	—	Totals	1212	2974	2471
Hosiery, &c., Knitters	3	—	6				
Joiners	44	137	—	Workplaces—			
Lath Renders	1	9	—	Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens	101	83	393
Laundries, &c.	25	41	29	Sundry Work-places	12	84	21
Leather Workers	3	10	19				
Maltsters	1	7	—	Totals	113	167	414
Marble Masons	1	2	—				
Milliners	40	—	198	Grand Totals—			
Netbraiders	11	37	250	Workshops	1212	2974	2471
Painters	9	39	—	Workplaces	113	167	414
Piano Repairers	6	19	—				
Picture Frame Makers	3	4	1				
Polishers	21	59	1				
Plumbers	46	163	—				
Rag Sorters	9	16	8		1325	3141	2885

* Including 75 Factory Bakehouses.

APPENDIX 14.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1930.

Year.	Shops on Register.	Inspections	Notice not exhibited.	Excess of hours of employment of young persons.	Meal times not allowed.	Assistants' half-holiday not allowed.	Open after closing hour.	Mixed Shops open after closing hour—Act not complied with.	Seats required.	Seats provided on request.	Trading elsewhere than in shops.	Prosecutions.		
												No. of cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or respited on payment of costs.
1934	7524	15477	346	—	1	24	25	85	2	2	1	—	—	—
1933	7473	15721	345	—	14	18	49	98	3	4	1	2	2	—
1932	7335	14483	230	—	—	6	36	30	2	1	—	—	—	—

REGISTER OF SHOPS.

Shops exempted, by Orders made by the City Council, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-holiday :—

No. of Shops.	No. of persons employed therein.	
	Males.	Females.
336	159	153

Shops required, by Orders made by the City Council, to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

No. of Shops.	No. of persons employed therein.	
	Males.	Females.
609*	812	87

*54 shops included in Exempted Trades.

Shops exempted by the Act, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-Holiday :—

No. of Shops.	No. of persons employed therein.	
	Males.	Females.
3842	1152	1981

Shops required by the Act to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

No. of Shops.	No. of persons employed therein.	
	Males	Females.
4587*	2957	2333

*1796 already included in Exempted Trades.

No new orders have been made under the Shops Acts ; a list of those in operation in the City is given in the Report for 1925.

APPENDIX 15.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL
BOATS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Canal Boats inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	786
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	134
Total number of inspections										920
No. of Canal Boats found in good order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	647
No. found contravening the Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
										786

The 786 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 3,899 adult persons, whilst only 1,228 adults (1115 males and 113 females) and 22 children were occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 12. The female adults and children above referred to were found to be living on the boats chiefly during the school holiday periods.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

						<i>No. of defects.</i>		<i>No. remedied.</i>
Boats not properly lettered and numbered	....	....	....	....	....	43	....	41
Absence of registration certificate	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	27
Requiring Repairs :—								
Decks, stoves and floors	....	....	....	....	....	7		
Watercasks, ventilators and deck lights	....	....	....	....	....	6		
Cupboards and bedberths	....	....	....	....	....	5		
						—	18	17
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	40
Requiring renewal of paint	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	42
Unregistered boats	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	9
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	—	....	—
						—		
						198	....	183

With reference to the 15 contraventions not remedied, notices have been sent to the owners or verbal cautions given, and the cases will be followed up.

The 10 contraventions existing when the last Annual Report was presented have since been remedied.

In all cases where written notices or letters have been sent to the owners of boats contravening the Acts or Regulations the masters of the boats have also been cautioned verbally.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No notifications were received from medical practitioners of any case of infectious disease having occurred on any boat in the district during the year.

APPENDIX 15—Continued.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have occurred, the persons responsible have had the defects remedied with the least possible delay.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Total number of canal boats on the register on 31st December, 1933....	....	....	883
Registered during the year	....	....	24
			907
Registrations cancelled during the year	....	....	7
Total number of boats on register on 31st December, 1934	....	....	900
Particulars of boats registered during the year :—			
Boats not previously registered	....	....	2
Boats previously registered with other authorities	....	....	9
Boats previously registered only under the Merchant Shipping Acts	....	....	13
			24
New certificates issued in consequence of :—			
Change of Ownership	....	....	16
Change of boat's name	....	....	5
Alteration of owner's address	....	....	2
Certificates endorsed (change of ownership or owners' address)	....	....	7
			30
Number of boats believed to be in use or available (A)	....	....	900
Number of steam propelled boats included in (A)	....	....	15
„ motor propelled boats do.	....	....	20

CHARLES PARROTT BOOTH,
Inspector and Examining Officer.

APPENDIX 16.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses and flats erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	....	....	....	1,905
(i) By the local authority	....	....	....	538
(ii) By other local authorities	....	....	....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	....	....	....	1,367
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—				
(i) By Local Authority—				
(a) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1930	....	....	....	538
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	....	....	....	Nil
(c) For the purpose of the Act of 1924	....	....	....	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	Nil

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	6,365
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	13,892
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	....	....	....	864
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	3,467
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	....	4,966

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	4,471
---	------	------	------	-------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	....	....	....	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	....	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	290
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	....	....	....	288
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	....	Nil

APPENDIX 16—Continued.**HOUSING STATISTICS—Continued.****C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of Demolition Orders	103
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	118
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings under Section 19(2) of the Housing Act, 1930, were given	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930	1
(5) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	112
(6) Number of houses demolished prior to the making of Demolition Orders	2

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	Nil.

F.—Proceedings under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Number of houses demolished in pursuance of the :—

Kingston upon Hull (Canning Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931	130
Kingston upon Hull (Sykes Street) Housing Confirmation Order No. 1, 1931	120
Kingston upon Hull (Sykes Street) Housing Confirmation Order No. 2, 1931	57
Kingston upon Hull (Aldbrough Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931	40
Kingston upon Hull (Scott Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933	66
Kingston upon Hull (Hodgson Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933	17
Kingston upon Hull (Church Street) Drypool Housing Confirmation Order, 1934	64

APPENDIX 17.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples taken under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery, &c.					
<i>Beers, Wines, Spirits, &c.</i>										
Beer	6	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Stout	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wines	8	1	7	4	—	6	2 (a)	—	2	—
Spirits—Brandy	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rum	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whisky	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Beverages.</i>										
Aerated Waters	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cocoa and Cocoa Tablets	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Coffee	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Coffee Extract	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cordial	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Tablets, Crystals etc.	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Lemon Squash	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Orange Squash	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tea	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Cereals.</i>										
Arrowroot	6	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Breakfast Cereals	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	6	—	6	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Flour	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Ground Rice	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	15	3	12	12	1	12	3 (b)	—	1	—
Rice	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sago	4	—	4	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Confections.</i>										
Biscuits	7	1	6	2	1	6	1 (c)	—	1	—
Chocolates	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sweets	19	—	19	19	—	19	—	—	—	—
<i>Drugs and Prescriptions</i>										
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery, &c.					
<i>Drugs and Prescriptions (cont.)</i>										
Camphorated Oil	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
„ „ Emulsion	3	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Confection of Sulphur	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Extract of Malt with										
Cod Liver Oil	5	—	5	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Halibut Liver Oil	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Medicines from										
Prescriptions	7	1	6	3	—	7	—	—	—	—
Precipitated Sulphur	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Purified Cream of										
Tartar	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	6	—	6	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Fats (Animal and Vegetable).</i>										
Dripping	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Dripping (Pork)	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dripping—Beef and										
Pork	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Nut Oil	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Lard	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Margarine	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Suet—Shredded	8	1	7	7	—	6	2 (d)	—	1	—
<i>Fish, Meats, &c.</i>										
Bacon....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Beef Paste	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beef—Corned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bloaters	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Brawn	6	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cow's Udder	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fish—Tinned	21	—	21	19	—	19	2 (e)	—	—	—
Kippers	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Meat Pie	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
Polony	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat	26	5	21	16	—	16	10 (f)	—	4	1
Salmon Cream	3	1	2	2	—	—	3 (g)	—	2	—
Salmon Roll	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausages	10	—	10	5	—	10	—	—	—	—
Sausages—Pork	15	13	2	—	—	13	2 (h)	—	1	1
Tripe	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.	
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery, &c.						
<i>Milk and Milk Products.</i>											
Butter	72	72	—	—	2	67	5 (i)	—	7	1	
Cheese	25	1	24	13	—	23	2 (j)	—	—	1	
Curd	11	3	8	—	—	4	7 (k)	—	3	—	
Cream	7	1	6	4	—	5	2 (l)	—	—	1	
Cream Fruit	3	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Cream—Tinned	8	2	6	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Milk	1112	1092	20	2	38	1051	61 (m)	—	33	16	
Milk—Separated	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
Milk—Evaporated	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
<i>Preserves.</i>											
Candied Peel	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Cheese, Lemon	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Curd, Lemon.... ..	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Currants	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Fruits, Dried	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Fruits, Tinned	19	—	19	9	—	19	—	—	—	—	
Jam	10	4	6	6	—	9	1 (n)	—	1	—	
Marmalade	5	—	5	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Mincemeat	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Raisins	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Sultanas	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
<i>Seasonings, &c.</i>											
Food Colouring	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Flavouring Essences	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Mint Sauce Jelly	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Mustard	7	1	6	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	
Pepper, White	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ Cayenne	6	—	6	6	—	5	1 (o)	—	1	—	
Sauces	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Spices	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Vinegar	10	3	7	6	—	8	2 (p)	—	1	1	
„ Malt.... ..	9	2	7	7	—	6	3 (q)	—	1	—	
<i>Vegetables.</i>											
Lentils	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Split Peas	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Vegetables, Tinned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Baking Powder	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Cake, Pudding and Sponge Mixtures	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	
Custard Powder	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Honey	7	1	6	7	—	5	2 (r)	—	1	—	

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No. Action taken.	Letters of Caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By Agent.	In course of delivery, &c.					
<i>Miscellaneous (cont.)</i>										
Jellies	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Soups, Dessicated	9	—	9	6	—	9	—	—	—	—
Sugar, White	8	—	8	6	—	8	—	—	—	—
„ Demerara	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Treacle	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Yeast	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
	1893	1227	666	549	43	1782	111	—	60	22

APPENDIX 17—Continued.

- (a) Includes an informal sample, which contained seventy parts sulphur dioxide per million parts, although the label on the bottle stated that no preservatives were present. The formal repeat sample, which contained forty-four parts sulphur dioxide, was similarly labelled.

Letters of caution were sent to the retailers and to the bottlers.

- (b) One informal sample had a coating of rice-flour on the grains. It was repeated formally and found genuine. Another informal sample, which contained mineral polishing material of the nature of talc, 0.5 per cent. was repeated formally and found to contain 0.4 per cent. of the same material; and in this case a letter of caution was sent to the wholesaler.
- (c) An informal sample. Although described as "Dairy Cream Biscuits," the fat in the paste between the layers of the biscuits consisted of a vegetable fat of the nature of coconut fat, 95.0 per cent. with not more than 5.0 per cent. butter fat. A letter of caution was sent to the manufacturers, who promised to amend the description of the biscuits.
- (d) Includes an informal sample, which contained at least 17.0 per cent. of dry rice-flour and only 80 per cent. fat. A formal repeat sample was deficient in the fatty constituent to the extent of 1.0 per cent. A letter of caution was addressed to the vendor.
- (e) Two informal samples which contained lead in excess of the usually accepted safe limit. The samples are to be followed up.
- (f) Includes four informal samples, which contained excess water and/or farinaceous material, and were not, therefore, of the standard approved by the Corporation for potted meat. As the repeat formal samples were of similar composition, letters of caution were sent to the manufacturers. Also is included an informal sample which contained water in excess, and boric acid to the extent of 0.04 per cent. Proceedings were instituted in respect of the formal repeat sample.
- (g) Includes two informal samples, one of which was repeated formally. The samples contained farinaceous material, and consequently did not comply with the Corporation's standard for potted fish. Letters of caution were sent to the manufacturers.
- (h) Includes an informal sample, which was improperly labelled, and in respect of which a letter of caution was sent.
- (i) Includes four samples, all of which contained water in excess. In three cases letters of caution were sent to the vendors and the manufacturers, and in the remaining case, a letter of caution was sent to the vendor.
- (j) Includes an informal sample which was deficient in fat, calculated on the dry matter of the cheese, to the extent of 9.0 per cent. Proceedings were instituted in respect of the formal repeat sample.
- (k) Four informal and three formal repeat samples, all of which contained wheat-flour. Letters of caution were sent to three manufacturers. The inspectors have been unable to repeat one of the samples.
- (l) Includes an informal sample, which contained boron compounds, equivalent to 860 parts boric acid per million parts of the sample. Proceedings were instituted in respect of the formal repeat sample.

APPENDIX 17—*Continued.*

- (m) Includes forty formal and informal samples, which were deficient in milk-fat and/or adulterated with added water, and in respect of which thirty-one letters of caution were sent to the producers or vendors; two samples deficient in milk-fat and adulterated with added water respectively, in respect of which the vendors were cautioned by the Chairman of the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee and/or the Town Clerk; two informal samples which contained added water and an appreciable amount of dirt, which were repeated formally and found genuine; and an informal sample deficient in milk-fat, which was repeated formally and found genuine.
- (n) A formal sample deficient in soluble solids to the extent of 6.5 per cent.
- (o) An informal sample, which was exhausted, containing practically no natural oil, and was in an unsound condition, containing moulds and mites. Attempts were made to obtain a formal sample, but they were unsuccessful, as the stock had been disposed of.
- (p) Includes one formal sample which contained water in excess to the extent of 11.0 per cent, and in respect of which a letter of caution was sent to the dealer.
- (q) Includes an informal sample, which was an artificial vinegar 100 per cent. A formal sample could not be obtained as the vendor gave up business. Also includes another informal sample and the formal repeat sample, each of which was an artificial vinegar. A letter of caution was sent respecting these two samples.
- (r) Includes an informal sample, which contained a foreign ingredient (glucose syrup) 20.0 per cent. As the formal repeat sample also contained glucose syrup not less than 15.0 per cent. a letter of caution was sent to the dealer.

APPENDIX 18.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The results of the 22 cases in which legal proceedings were instituted are as follow :—

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
*1680	Milk	Adulterated with at least 2·8 per cent. of added water.	Fined 10s. 0d.
*1693	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4·8 per cent. of added water.	Fined 10s. 0d.
†1764	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4·5 per cent. of added water.	Fined £1 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
†1770	Do.	Adulterated with at least 5·7 per cent. of added water.	Fined 5s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
†1771	Do.	Adulterated with at least 5·8 per cent. added water.	Fined 5s. 0d. and £2 0s. 0d. costs.
†1772	Do.	Adulterated with at least 5·7 per cent. of added water.	Fined 5s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
124	Do.	Adulterated with at least 6·4 per cent. of added water.	Fined £1 0s. 0d.
o 149	Do.	Adulterated with at least 2·6 per cent. of added water, and in addition, deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 13·7 per cent.	Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. 0d. costs. (Producer convicted. See E.R.C.C. 12.)
o 153	Do.	Adulterated with at least 3·8 per cent. of added water, and in addition, deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 3·3 per cent.	Summons withdrawn. (Producer convicted. See E.R.C.C. 12.)
E.R.C.C. 12	Do.	Adulterated with 3·4 per cent. of added water.	Fined £10 0s. 0d. and costs or 51 days.
289	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 22·3 per cent.	Fined £1 0s. 0d.
404	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 11·3 per cent.	Fined £1 0s. 0d.
887	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4·9 per cent. of added water.	Fined £3 3s. 0d. or 30 days.

* The same retailer.

† The same retailer.

o The same retailer.

• **APPENDIX 18**—*Continued.*

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
‡1130	Milk	Adulterated with at least 4·1 per cent. of added water.	Fined £5 or 30 days.
‡1144	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4·1 per cent. of added water.	Fined £5 or 30 days.
‡1145	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4·0 per cent. of added water.	Fined £1 or 14 days.
1672	Cheshire Cheese	Deficient in fat, 11 per cent. on the sample, or 24·5 per cent. on the fat content.	Fined £20 0s. 0d. and £15 15s. 0d. costs.
1769	Potted Meat.	Contained 5·2 per cent. water in excess, and in addition contained 0·05 per cent. of boron compounds expressed as boric acid.	Fined £2 0s. 0d. or 28 days.
21	Vinegar	Contained water in excess—45 per cent.	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
840	Butter	Contained water in excess—6 per cent.	Fined £3 0s. 0d. and costs.
1367	Pork Sausages	Contained sulphur dioxide in excess to the extent of 215 parts per million parts of the sample.	Fined £1 0s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
537	Cream	Contained boron compounds equivalent to 1,700 parts of boric acid per million parts of the sample.	Two defendants. One fined £3 0s. 0d. and the other fined £2 0s. 0d. and costs.

‡ The same retailer.

APPENDIX 19.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Preservative Allowed.	Particulars of Contravention of Regulations.	Action Taken.
1870	Potted Meat.	None.	Contained boron compounds, expressed as boric acid, 0.04 per cent., in addition to excess water.	Repeated formally. See 1769.
1769	Do.	Do.	Contained boron compounds, expressed as boric acid, 0.05 per cent. in addition to excess water.	Fined £2 0s. 0d. or 28 days.
1895	Pork Sausages.	450 parts sulphur dioxide per million parts.	Although the sample contained only 100 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts, it was not properly labelled.	Letter of caution.
528	Cream.	None.	Contained boron compounds equivalent to 860 parts of boric acid per million parts of the sample.	Repeated formally. See No. 537.
537	Do.	Do.	Contained boron compounds, equivalent to 1,700 parts of boric acid per million parts of the sample.	Two defendants. One fined £3 0s. 0d. and the other £2 0s. 0d. and costs.
1367	Pork Sausages.	450 parts sulphur dioxide per million parts.	Contained sulphur dioxide in excess to the extent of 215 parts per million parts of the sample. The Regulations were further contravened in the case of this sample by reason of the sausages not being properly labelled.	(See Appendix, p. 18.)

APPENDIX 20.

REPORT OF CHIEF FOOD AND VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

CARCASSES UNSOUND.

						1931		1932		1933		1934
Cows	....	....	....	....	....	68	....	47	....	73	....	95
Heifers	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	7	....	11	....	8
Bulls	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1	....	—
Oxen	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	13	....	9	....	9
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	73	....	64	....	51	....	103
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	17	....	16
						167	....	138	....	162	....	231

CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

BEEF.		MUTTON.		VEAL.		PORK.	
Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.
Decomposing	3½	Abscess	1	Asphyxia	1	Decomposing	9
Dropsy	6	Asphyxia	4	Decomposing	5½	Dropsy	12
Emaciation	3	Caseous-		Immaturity	7	Emaciation	4
Gangrene	3	Lymphadenitis	1	Joint-Ill	1	Enteritis	4
Peritonitis	1	Decomposing	14	Moribund	1	Gangrene	1
Pyrexia	11	Dropsy	14	Pyæmia	1	Jaundice	2
Septicaemia	2	Emaciation	151	Pyrexia	19	Peritonitis	2
Septic-Metritis	1	Gangrene	1	Septicaemia	1	Pyæmia	1
Traumatism	3	Jaundice	1	Traumatism	¼	Pyrexia	22
		Mastitis	1	White-Scour	1	Rickets	3
		Melanosis	1			Swine-Erysipelas	23
		Moribund	1			Swine-Fever	14
		Parturient	6			Traumatism	1
		Pleurisy	1				
		Pyæmia	2				
		Pyrexia	8				
		Tainted	1				
		Traumatism	1				
Totals	33½		209		37¾		98

APPENDIX 20—Continued.**PARTICULARS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SORTED UNDER SUPERVISION.**

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Sorted.</i>	<i>Unsound.</i>
Tomatocs	18 packages.	5 packages.
Oranges	50 "	24 "
Plums	64 "	32 "
Apples	43 "	24 "

OTHER FOODSTUFFS AND VEGETABLES FOUND TO BE UNFIT, WITHOUT SORTING.

Sprouts	106 packages.
Apples	251 "
Pears	12 "
Tomatoes	37 "
Cauliflowers	45 "
Spinach	8 "
Mustard and Cress	8 "
Turnips	13 "
Apricots	4 "
Gooseberries	39 "
Blackcurrants	41 "
Lettuce	84 "
Peaches	172 "
Raspberries	42 "
Strawberries	91 "
Plums	186 "
Beans	88 "
Bananas	11 "
Melons	4 "
Oranges	28 "
Grapes	10 "
Cclery	93 "
Pineapples	1 "

In addition to the above, the following seizures of miscellaneous foodstuffs were made :—

Crabs	3 packages.
Mussels	64 "
Prawns	583 "
Maws	1 "
Fowls	2 "
Bacon	5 lbs.
Ham	1
Tinned Goods	22,829 tins.

Proceedings were instituted against a fruit hawker for selling unsound lemons, and he was fined 10s. 6d. and costs.

3,714 tins of milk, which were in an unsound condition were seized in a grocer's shop. The defendant was fined £26 4s. 0d.

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES, ETC.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops, Factories and Stalls	....	....	16,178
Fish Shops and Stalls, Game Stores, Curing Houses and Carts	....	....	1,111
Fruit Warehouses, Shops, Markets, Stalls and Carts....	....	....	7,023
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	318
			<hr/>
			24,630
			<hr/>

VETERINARY REPORT.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. Two hundred and thirty animals affected by this Act came into the City during the year. The performances were witnessed and were satisfactory. The licences were found to be in order.

Parasitic Mange. One case occurred, which was reported to the Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

Rabies. Foot and Mouth Disease. Glanders. No cases occurred or were reported in the City during the year.

Sheep Scab. One suspected case, which was reported, was however, not confirmed.

Swine Fever. Four cases of Swine Fever were found by the Department in City slaughter-houses.

Anthrax. There were three confirmed cases of anthrax during the year.

Other Contagious Diseases. No cases of any disease specified by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, other than those already referred to, occurred in the City during 1934.

Veterinary Supervision of Horses. The Veterinary Inspector paid visits to the various Corporation Stables in the City, which accommodated 63 horses, viz. :—

Police	....	....	....	4
Public Cleansing Department	....	....	....	52
Parks	....	....	....	2
Sanatorium	....	....	....	2
Public Assistance	....	....	....	3

The horses of the Public Cleansing Department received treatment on 56 occasions during the year, and the drugs required were dispensed within the Department.

Five cows were subjected to the Tuberculin Test before being purchased by the Mental Hospital Committee. Three cows, which failed to pass the test, were rejected.

Numerous visits were also paid to the Mental Hospital Farms at Willerby, Winestead, and at the Sanatorium, Cottingham, by the Veterinary Inspector to treat the stock.

A monthly veterinary examination and semi-annual tuberculin tests of the herd of cows at the Mental Hospital, and periodical inspections of the stock at Winestead Farm have been made.

APPENDIX 20—Continued.

Cruelty to Animals Acts. For the purposes of these Acts, the Veterinary Inspector examined 15 animals at the request of the police. Six prosecutions were instituted : 3 convictions were obtained ; and 3 summonses were dismissed. The fines totalling £4 8s. 0d. and costs.

Horse Purchase Committee. Visits were made by the Veterinary Inspector with members of the Committee to examine horses for soundness before being purchased.

Fat Stock Market. A weekly market is held on Mondays at which fat cattle, sheep and pigs are exposed for sale. Inspections of the stock are made on each market day for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The approximate numbers of animals sold in the past two years have been :—

					1933.		1934.
Cattle	....	....	....	....	20,488	....	24,239
Sheep and Lambs	....	....	....	....	108,377	....	98,834
Pigs	....	....	....	....	51,807	....	52,556

There is also an adjoining market for store stock, where young animals are offered for sale each market day. Animals in this market and the Hull Horse Market are also inspected for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Food Inspector.

APPENDIX 2L

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Disease.	At All Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.												Total No. of City Cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Total No. of Deaths in the City.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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		1 year and under	2 years and under	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years and under	10 years.	15 years.	20 years and under	35 years.	45 years.	65 years.	65 years and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 22.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing the Number of Cases notified, the Number of such Cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, and the Total Number of Deaths during the years stated.

Disease.	1904.			1914.			1924.			1929.			1930.			1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Infectious Hospitals.	Deaths.
Smallpox	83	—	4	—	—	—	5	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera and Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	539	156	61	328	49	49	321	281	20	852	800	37	856	801	47	1145	1118	94	1707	1672	133	1517	1489	92	1076	1057	—
Erysipelas	328	214	17	216	328	1	389	264	2	936	720	7	170	450	5	115	—	5	83	—	2	149	351	12	143	635	—
Scarlet Fever	506	—	12	653	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546	457	3	456	389	7	426	—	—	753	—	8
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Enteric Fever	190	118	37	234	125	41	23	11	3	9	7	2	35	30	3	13	10	4	23	21	2	9	8	1	10	9	2
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	12	—	6	31	17	17	11	—	6	18	—	14	27	—	8	22	—	11	14	—	12	8	—	10	13	—	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	7	46	—	6	43	—	11	56	—	5	60	—	10	57	—	—
Pericerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	5	1	14	8	11	13	—	12	21	—	6	20	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	1	66	—	6	28	3	3	43	—	3	36	—	4	26	—	—
Peripneumonia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	40	—	—	32	—	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	5771	—	178	2252	—	91	422	3	49	890	3	64	243	56	100	621	19	70	914	3	13	1552	1	42	874	—	3
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Andrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia (in Man)	453	—	—	—	—	—	742	7	—	1623	1	—	1867	10	1	1691	—	—	1187	1	—	1311	—	—	1567	—	—
Chick-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	6	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	—	3	—	1	5	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	10	8	20	—	10	4	—	3	5	2	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	—	—	514	—	575	382	—	326	407	—	449	341	—	271	544	—	365	383	—	258
Pneumonia	7882	601	611	3882	912	584	2473	582	534	5173	1535	719	6502	1354	514	4683	1617	658	5217	2104	454	5720	1894	538	4069	1719	376

APPENDIX 23.

NATURE OF AFTER-EFFECTS REMAINING FROM AN ATTACK OF ENCEPHALITIS
LETHARGICA.

Cases which have been notified to the Health Department :—

No.	Date Notified.	Sex.	Age at time of Notifi- cation.	Condition at end of year, 1934.
1	2/5/24	Female	21	No change in condition. General health good, but unable to speak. Still under private medical treatment.
2	5/6/24	Female	17	No definite information available.
3	7/6/24	Male	5	No definite information available. Removed, cannot trace.
4	18/8/25	Male	12	Normal except when unoccupied when he becomes drowsy and moody. General health good.
5	25/1/27	Male	18	Condition improved. Fit to work.
6	14/11/29	Male	33	No change in condition. Still under medical attention.
7	6/3/30	Male	33	Lives out of City, but no change in condition reported. Under medical treatment.
8	19/9/30	Male	19	Considerable improvement reported.
9	21/4/31	Male	34	Paralysis continues in left arm and left foot. General health otherwise good—is able to work.
10	16/6/32	Female	11	Now quite well and in employment. Rather irritable temper.
11	12/5/33	Male	3	Now normal—has not had medical attention since 1933.
12	20/5/33	Female	34	Died, 18th April, 1934.
13	26/6/34	Male	63	Condition unsatisfactory—under medical treatment at end of year.

APPENDIX 23—Continued.**CASES REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING FROM AFTER-EFFECTS OF ENCEPHALITIS
LETHARGICA.**

These cases have not been notified in accordance with the regulations :—

Initials.	Age at time of attack.	Date of Attack of Encephalitis Lethargica.	Present Condition.
E.G.	15	Feb., 1934	No improvement in patient's condition ; still in Home at Skeffling.
O.R.S.	15	Mar., 1924	Condition unchanged—marked trembling of limbs—has to be assisted when eating meals—under medical treatment.
N.D.	15	Dec., 1922	Removed—present address not known.
M.A.	16	— 1923	Now very deaf—slight paralysis, left side—has fits of violent temper and tears her hair. Eats well and would sleep all day.
V.B.	15	June, 1924	No change in condition—eats abnormally, helpless and talks very little—sleeps well.
R.W.	11	May, 1924	Still at Rampton State Institution, near Retford. No report on his condition available.
J.K.R.	18	May, 1930	Condition deteriorating—mental agitation increased—loss of control more marked—frequent uncontrolled discharge of saliva.
D.T.	22	— 1929	Still in Mental Hospital. Condition unchanged.
T.W.E.B.	31	— 1930	Removed—present address not known.
A.N.	19	Aug., 1922	Condition unchanged—incapable of muscular movement. Mentally unsound and hysterical.
E.M.B.	—	—	Paralysis of legs—suffers from severe headaches. No change in condition reported.
W.G.J.	23	— 1930	Condition improved—trembling of limbs continues, but he is able to go about by himself.
E.B.	36	Feb., 1930	Loss of memory—attacks of dizziness—fits of violence—loss of control, arms and hands. General condition—poor.

APPENDIX 24.

VACCINATION.

RETURNS MADE BY THE VACCINATION OFFICERS RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1933.	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Conscientious Objections.	Died Unvaccinated.	Unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of:—			
							Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removals to other Districts.	Removed. Not traceable.	Unaccounted for.
Drypool	1682	937	8	—	602	83	3	10	34	5
Southcoates	462	278	5	—	148	20	2	2	5	2
East Sculcoates	462	221	2	—	185	41	—	1	6	6
West Sculcoates	672	317	3	—	286	44	2	1	17	2
Humber	355	233	—	—	88	24	2	4	2	2
Myton	900	487	2	—	342	43	1	9	14	12
Hessle....	920	418	5	—	414	33	5	3	32	10
Cottingham	342	166	—	—	160	10	—	—	4	2
Skirlaugh	12	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5807	3064	25	—	2230	298	15	30	114	31

APPENDIX 25.

CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL. REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, DR. H. MASON LEETE.

City Hospital, Castle Hill, Cottingham. In course of construction, and to accommodate 300 to 400 beds when completed. Beds available at the end of the year, 215.

Two 28-bed pavilions (Wards 7 and 8) were opened for the reception of patients during the year.

Evan Fraser (Smallpox) Hospital, Sutton on Hull—150 beds.

Staff—

Medical Superintendent—H. MASON LEETE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital—R. H. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron—Miss J. ARMSTRONG, R.R.C.

1 Deputy Matron.

1 Sister (acting Matron).

1 Sister Tutor.

9 Sisters.

16 Staff Nurses.

35 Probationer Nurses.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The City Hospital dealt with cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Enteric fever, Cerebro-spinal fever and the infectious diseases generally. The majority of cases of Scarlet fever continued to be dealt with at Evan Fraser Hospital where two 30-bed wards were in constant use throughout the year. The accommodation for Scarlet fever at the City Hospital was limited to one 38-bed ward. It was hoped that the two new wards would be available for this disease. but at the end of the year when they were ready for occupation there was a rapid increase in the number of diphtheria admissions, and the two wards had to be put into use as diphtheria wards. Our experience during the year shows that not until 100 more beds are available at the City Hospital, will the accommodation be sufficient to meet the needs of the City for Diphtheria and Scarlet fever when the incidence of both these diseases is above the average. As other diseases have to be provided for, it will be seen that a final figure in the neighbourhood of 350 beds for the completed hospital is by no means too high. In infectious diseases work there is always considerable fluctuation and when the incidence of diseases such as Diphtheria and Scarlet fever is low, the accommodation available will be used for the other infectious diseases such as Measles and Whooping cough, for which, at present, there is no special provision.

NOTE AS TO THE FORM OF THIS REPORT.

This report follows the form introduced in 1931. The main tables and analyses refer to cases treated to a conclusion during 1934 classified according to the final hospital diagnoses. The figures are comparable with those of 1931 and following years, but not with those of previous years.

NUMBERS DEALT WITH DURING 1934 AT THE CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.*

In Hospital, January 1st.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In Hospital, December 31st.
271	1819	1836	254

* For the number of cases dealt with at the Evan Fraser Hospital, see page 216.

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION.

Diphtheria	1078
Scarlet fever	690
Other infectious diseases	43
Other diseases	2
Observation....	6
	<hr/>
	1819
	<hr/>

DISEASES TREATED TO A CONCLUSION DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO THE FINAL OR HOSPITAL DIAGNOSIS.

TABLE A. DIPHtheria.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	7	—	7	1
1—2 years	13	8	21	3
2—3 years	20	30	50	3
3—4 years	36	34	70	10
4—5 years	31	40	71	6
5—10 years	200	202	402	25
10—15 years	70	99	169	10
15—20 years	10	28	38	1
20—25 years	4	20	24	—
25 years and over	7	18	25	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	398	479	877	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

According to the type of disease the 877 cases are classified as follow :—

Faucial	677
Laryngeal	22
Carriers	167
Other....	11
	<hr/>
	877
	<hr/>

Many cases are sent into hospital as Diphtheria which prove on further investigation to be suffering from some other disease ; such cases, though notified cases of Diphtheria, are excluded from the hospital Diphtheria tables, and included under the appropriate table according to the final hospital diagnosis.

Diphtheria carriers are cases where there are no clinical signs of Diphtheria, but where a diphtheria-like germ has been found in throat, nose or other site either by an outside bacteriologist or at the hospital. Such cases, though they need isolation, are not suffering from Diphtheria, and should not therefore be included in the final statistics and especially in the calculation of the death-rate. There were 167 carriers in the total of 877 diphtheria cases, and in many the carrier condition was not confirmed in hospital—but all carriers, confirmed or otherwise, are omitted in the following tables which show true clinical Diphtheria only.

The diagnosis was confirmed in practically all cases by bacteriological examination, though the final diagnosis is on a clinical basis.

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

Faucial and laryngeal Diphtheria differ so much in symptoms, treatment and outcome that it is essential to deal with them separately, and the following tables show the figures for the current year compared with the 3 previous years, in each type of disease. Under the heading of faucial Diphtheria are included faucio-nasal and nasal cases. Laryngeal cases are those which showed definite laryngeal symptoms on admission, the diagnosis of Diphtheria being confirmed by clinical laryngoscopic and bacteriological examination.

TABLE A1. FAUCIAL DIPHTHERIA.
Proven clinical cases (excluding carriers).

Year.	Number.	Paralysed Cases (non-fatal).	Deaths.	Paralysis Rate per cent.	Mortality Rate per cent.
1931.	671	50	91	7.5	13.6
1932.	1046	90	113	8.6	10.8
1933.	912	85	76	9.3	8.3
1934.	688	84	55	12.2	8.0

TABLE A2. LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.
Proven clinical cases.

Year.	Number.	Paralysed Cases (non-fatal).	Deaths.		Mortality Rate per cent.
			Obstructive.	Toxic.	
1931.	46	3	7	—	15.2
1932.	25	1	10	1	44.0
1933.	37	3	8	1	24.3
1934.	22	1	5	—	22.7

Diphtheria continued to be severe throughout the year. An accurate index of severity is the faucial case mortality rate (shown in Table A1) which remained much as in 1933, but considerably lower than in 1931, when "gravis" infection was first experienced in Hull.

It should be noted that the falling case mortality rate is associated with a rising paralysis rate. This indicates that the disease still remains severe. If we add the mortality and the paralysis rates together we get the "toxic rate" which remains fairly constant in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent. for the 4 years under consideration. The decrease of deaths and increase of paralyzes is evidence of (1) a less virulent infection, (2) some increase in the immunity of the population as a whole, (3) the institution of earlier treatment, especially in severe cases, and (4) more efficient treatment, particularly increasing use of the intravenous route for antitoxin administration. It is impossible to say which of these factors is most important: in a large series of cases all play a part, but the gratifying result is that lives are saved which would otherwise have been lost, and though Diphtheria paralysis is a serious

APPENDIX 25—*Continued.*

complication necessitating prolonged and careful treatment, it is, in all non-fatal cases, eventually completely recovered from and leaves no permanent sequelæ. The ratio of non-fatal paralyses to toxic deaths provides a very delicate index of what is happening in severe Diphtheria.

Of the 22 laryngeal cases, 12 required tracheotomy, and of these 5 died.

The average duration of treatment of the Diphtheria cases discharged was 41·2 days. This compares with 39·14 days in 1933 and 35·09 days in 1932.

It is still necessary to stress the need for rapidity in dealing with Diphtheria or suspected Diphtheria. Swab results should not be waited for but treatment or removal to hospital should be carried out if the clinical findings suggest Diphtheria. Many cases arrive in hospital too late for treatment to be effective. Of the 60 fatal cases, 20 died within 48 hours of admission. Attention is drawn elsewhere in the report to the attempts made to solicit the co-operation of parents and doctors in securing early admission of the cases to hospital.

TABLE B. SCARLET FEVER.

<i>Ages.</i>			<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Under 1 year	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	—
1—2 years	....	....	6	....	13	....	19	....	2
2—3 years	....	....	24	....	22	....	46	....	1
3—4 years	....	....	34	....	27	....	61	....	—
4—5 years	....	....	27	....	45	....	72	....	—
5—10 years	....	....	143	....	155	....	298	....	3
10—15 years	....	....	34	....	38	....	72	....	—
15—20 years	....	....	7	....	11	....	18	....	—
20—25 years	....	....	2	....	14	....	16	....	—
25 years and over	....	....	6	....	12	....	18	....	—
Total	....	....	286	....	338	....	624	....	6

Complications and Deaths.

In the 624 cases the scarlatinal complications were as follow :—

<i>Complication.</i>		<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Rate %</i>
Late Adenitis	....	62	9·9
Rhinitis	....	54	8·6
Otorrhœa	....	79	12·6
Arthritis	....	10	1·6
Albuminuria	....	125	20·0

Of the 6 deaths, 1 was due to severe uncomplicated Scarlet fever, 1 to septic₄ Scarlet. The remaining 4 were due to complications, 2 to Broncho-pneumonia, 1 to Meningitis, and 1 to Empyema.

The case mortality is 0·9%. The average duration of treatment in hospital was 42·4 days.

Scarlet fever maintained its mild type, though the incidence of septic complications recorded is high.

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

TABLE C. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>				<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Enteric fever	....	....	....	7	....	5	....	12	....	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	....	....	....	5	....	4	....	9	....	5
Encephalitis	....	....	....	1	....	—	....	1	....	1
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	2
Measles	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	—
Chickenpox	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	—
Anthrax	....	....	....	2	....	—	....	2	....	—
Syphilis	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	—
Rubella	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1	....	—
Whooping cough	....	....	....	—	....	1	....	1	....	—
				—		—		—		—
Total	....	....	....	22	....	15	....	37	....	10
				—		—		—		—

Of the 12 Enteric fever cases, 10 suffered from Typhoid infection and 2 from Paratyphoid B. The 2 deaths were due to Typhoid fever.

TABLE D. OTHER DISEASES.

<i>Disease.</i>				<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	100	....	142	....	242	....	—
Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	6	....	1
Simple Laryngitis	....	....	....	6	....	2	....	8	....	1
Malaria	....	....	....	4	....	—	....	4	....	—
Drug, Food and Septic Rashes	....	....	....	10	....	2	....	12	....	—
Enteritis	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	—
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	22	....	6
				—		—		—		—
Total	....	....	....	139	....	159	....	298	....	8
				—		—		—		—

The cases of Tonsillitis were practically all sent to hospital as cases of Diphtheria, but the diagnosis of Tonsillitis was confirmed by subsequent observation and bacteriological examination. Included in the category of Tonsillitis are cases of Pharyngitis, Quinsy and other septic throat conditions.

SUMMARY OF CASES DISCHARGED.

Table A	....	....	....	....	877
„ B	....	....	....	....	624
„ C	....	....	....	....	37
„ D	....	....	....	....	298
					—
Total	....	....	....	....	1836
					—

APPENDIX 25—Continued.**EAR, NOSE AND THROAT WORK.**

Either Dr. Ritchie Rodger or Dr. Simpson visited the hospital from time to time and were on call for emergencies. Eleven operations were performed for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids and 3 for Mastoid disease. In addition, 5 examinations by direct laryngoscopy were carried out in cases of Laryngeal or suspected Laryngeal Diphtheria, and there were also 5 minor operations.

LABORATORY.

The examinations carried out in the hospital laboratory were as follow :—

Nature of Examination.	No. of specimens.
Cultures for B. diphtheria	5988
Blood for agglutination tests	21
Blood cultures	9
Blood films	2
Cerebro-spinal fluid	31
Urines for special examination	1554
Fæces for enteric organisms	30
Sputum for B. tuberculosis	2
Various	8
Total	7645

In addition to the routine work tabulated above, special research into the type of Diphtheria bacillus present in Hull was undertaken and during the year 322 cases were investigated in detail.

The laboratory is licensed for inoculation experiments and during 1934, 34 experiments were performed. These were chiefly virulence tests in Diphtheria, but specimens of sputum and pleural fluid were examined for the Sanatorium and the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

SCHICK AND DICK TESTS.*Immunisations.*

Routine testing of the Nursing and Domestic Staffs against Diphtheria and Scarlet fever was continued and susceptibles were immunised before coming in contact with infection.

In addition, a certain number of tests were made on members of the public, usually at the request of their own medical advisers. The number of persons so dealt with is indicated below.

SCHICK TESTING.			Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Nurses	....	....	16	28	44
Maids	....	....	6	14	20
Others	....	....	30	18	48
DICK TESTING.					
Nurses	....	....	6	37	43
Maids	....	....	5	15	20

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

In the positive subjects of both groups, the necessary immunising courses and re-tests were made. At the end of the year, of the 33 staff positive, 22 had been rendered negative, and 11 were still under treatment. The tests and immunisations detailed above necessitated 134 Schick tests, 70 Dick tests and 154 prophylactic inoculations.

In addition 38 nurses and 9 maids were immunised against Enteric Fever

**PATIENTS FROM NEIGHBOURING LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES
ADMITTED TO CITY HOSPITALS :—**

Diphtheria	18	Deaths	1
Scarlet fever	49	„	—
Anthrax	2	„	—
	—		—
	69		1
	—		—

The cost of maintenance of these patients was charged to the Local Authorities concerned. Particulars are as under :—

Cottingham Urban District Council	....	Diphtheria—12 cases Scarlet fever—15 cases
Sculcoates Rural District Council	....	Diphtheria—5 cases Scarlet fever—30 cases
Hedon Corporation	....	Scarlet fever—4 cases
East Riding County Council	....	Diphtheria—1 case Anthrax—2 cases

Those of the cases which had been discharged at the end of the year are included in the foregoing tables.

SICKNESS AMONGST HOSPITAL STAFF.

Two members of the Hospital Staff (both nurses) contracted Diphtheria and were admitted to the wards. The cases were trivial.

Two nurses contracted Enteric fever, despite previous immunisation. They were probably infected from a particularly violent and refractory male patient. Both made a good recovery. One nurse was admitted to the wards suffering from acute Rheumatism with Cardiac complications.

Nineteen cases of illness necessitating treatment in bed occurred among the nursing and domestic staffs and were treated in the home during the year.

These were :—

Tonsillitis	11	Renal calculus	1
Rheumatism	1	Enteritis	1
Jaundice	1	Coryza	1
Impetigo	1	Accidents	2

APPENDIX 25—Continued.

Port Sanitary Cases. 9 cases were sent in by the officers of the Port Sanitary Authority for treatment at the City Hospital. Eight were discharged during the year and the final diagnoses in these cases were :—

Typhoid fever ....	....	....	2
Malaria ....	....	....	4
Measles ....	....	....	1
Gastritis ....	....	....	1

All the above cases have been included in the appropriate foregoing tables.

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases dealt with at Evan Fraser Hospital during 1934 is shown in the following table. These figures are included in the main admission and discharge table shown on page 209.

In Hospital January 1st	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In Hospital December 31st
62	414	415	61

The cases treated were all Scarlet fever. Seven cases were transferred from the City Hospital to Evan Fraser Hospital and 18 from Evan Fraser Hospital to the City Hospital. These are included in the admissions and discharges shown above.

As accommodation at the City Hospital increases, admissions to the Evan Fraser Hospital will correspondingly decrease.

It should be noted, however, that the accommodation at the Evan Fraser Hospital proved of great value in releasing wards at the City Hospital for Diphtheria during the marked outbreak in the winter of 1932-33. The accommodation provided was also essential during 1934 when both Diphtheria and Scarlet fever showed an incidence above the average. The accommodation at this hospital will be needed as reserve accommodation for epidemic periods for some years yet. As it is the Smallpox hospital for the City it has in any case to be maintained.

The details of cases discharged will be found in the main Scarlet fever table on page 212.

Smallpox. No case of Smallpox or suspected Smallpox was admitted during the year.

APPENDIX 26.

REPORT OF CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Tables showing the results of the examination of Bacteriological (Pathological) specimens received during the year :—

<i>Disease Suspected.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Results of Examination.</i>			
		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
Diphtheria	4306	493	170	3643	
Tubercle (Pulmonary)	2758	622	—	2136	
Do. (Non-Pulmonary)	44	10	—	34	
Enteric Fever (diagnosis)	15	3	1	11	
Do. (not for diagnosis but to see if free from infection)	6	{ Fæces 1 Urine —	—	{ 5 —	
Ringworm	3	2	—	1	
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	
Totals	7132	1131	171	5830	

A. R. TANKARD, F.I.C.

APPENDIX 27.

CANCER DEATHS, 1934.

SITE OF DISEASE.	0—20		20—40		40—60		60—80		80—over		Totals.		Grand
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals. 1934
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	1	6	1	22	6	3	1	31	9	40
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	—	—	3	2	29	27	89	72	7	6	128	107	235
Respiratory Organs....	—	—	3	1	16	5	8	4	2	1	29	11	40
Uterus	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	13	—	1	—	33	33
Other Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	20	20
Breast	—	—	—	5	—	16	—	18	—	3	—	42	42
Male Genito-Urinary Organs	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	1	—	15	—	15
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other or unspecified Organs	1	1	—	1	10	5	9	6	1	4	21	17	38
Totals	1	1	6	12	64	81	139	129	14	16	224	239	463

APPENDIX 28.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS.

		In Institu- tion on Jan. 1, 1934.	Admitted during the year 1934.	Dis- charged during the year 1934.	Died in the Institu- tion, 1934.	In Institu- tion on Dec. 31, 1934.
Number of doubt- fully Tubercu- lous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	—	3	2	—	1
	Adult Females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	31	28	—	3
	TOTAL	—	35	31	—	4
Number of defin- itely Tubercu- lous Patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	50	133	108	24	51
	Adult Females	35	67	58	8	36
	Children	34	48	48	1	33
	TOTAL	119	248	214	33	120
GRAND TOTAL		119	283	245	33	124

The admissions were classified as under :—

	Classification.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children.	Totals.	
					1934	1933
Pulmonary.	T.B. Minus	30	13	26	69	92
	T.B. +1	16	8	—	24	58
	T.B. +2	83	43	3	129	92
	T.B. +3	2	3	2	7	5
Non-Pulmonary	Bones and Joints....	—	—	3	3	10
	Abdominal	—	—	9	9	2
	Other Organs	2	—	—	2	2
	Peripheral Glands	—	—	5	5	1
	Observation	3	1	31	35	20
	TOTALS	136	68	79	283	282

APPENDIX 28—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS—Continued.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
DISCHARGED IN 1934.

Classification on Admission to the Institution.			Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in Institution.															Grand Total.
				Over 28 dys. and under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals.			
				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	....	4	1	8	4	3	6	3	1	10	1	—	—	12	5	24	41
		Not Quiescent		4	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	7	2	5	14
		Died in Inst.	....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
	Class T.B. Plus. Group I.	Quiescent	....	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
		Not Quiescent		5	3	—	4	3	—	5	4	—	1	2	—	15	12	—	27
		Died in Inst.	....	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	5
	Class T.B. Plus. Group II.	Quiescent	....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	5
		Not Quiescent		17	5	—	18	10	—	14	8	—	2	5	4	51	28	4	83
		Died in Inst.	....	5	3	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	12	5	1	18
	Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	Quiescent	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent		2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6
		Died in Inst.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulmonary Totals....			41	13	10	39	21	7	27	18	11	8	7	6	115	59	34	208
NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	4
		Not Quiescent		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		Died in Inst.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdom- inal.	Quiescent	....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
		Not Quiescent		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Not Quiescent		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
		Died in Inst.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peri- pheral Glands.	Quiescent	....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		Not Quiescent		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non Pulmonary Totals	1	—	4	2	—	5	1	—	2	1	—	1	5	—	12	17
GRAND TOTALS ....			....	42	13	14	41	21	12	28	18	13	9	7	7	120	59	46	225

Average stay in Sanatorium expressed in days :—

	Male.	Female.	Children.
No. of Patients	134	67	77
Average No. of Days	158.2	186.1	166

APPENDIX 29.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(A) RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES
DURING THE YEAR.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTALS.
	Adults.		Child- ren.		Adults.		Child- ren.		Adults.		Child- ren.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	196	115	14	11	22	10	31	21	218	125	45	32	420
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	9
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	132	88	87	413—842
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	6	2	6	—	—	1	4	1	6	3	10	20
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	173	253	248	739—761
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :													
(a) Recovered....	23	17	22	24	6	15	16	13	29	32	38	37	136
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	310	349	337	1174—1310
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	478	344	147	144	58	43	127	94	536	387	274	238	1435
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	1	11—1446

APPENDIX 29—*Continued.*RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES
DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	....	....	....	....	1433
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	....	....	....	....	35
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	....	....	....	....	106
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	....	....	....	....	209
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	....	....	....	....	7131
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	....	....	....	....	69
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—					
	(a) Personal	....	....	....	....	68
	(b) Other	....	....	....	....	4400
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	....	....	....	....	558
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	....	....	....	....	11639
10.	Number of :—					
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined	....	....	....	....	1564
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	....	....	....	....	1215
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	....	....	....	....	1
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st....	....	....	....	....	554
(B)	NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).					
	Provided by the Council	....	....	....	....	2
	Provided by Voluntary Bodies	....	....	....	....	—

D. DIAMOND,

Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

**C.—NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1934, IN INSTITUTIONS
BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.**

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Hull Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham	84	31	4	10	129
POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS :—					
Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital)	32	—	As required.		32
Beverley Road Institution (Hospital)	—	—	11	14	25
TOTAL	116	31	15	24	186

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1 (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharg'd during the year (3)	Died in the Institu- tions (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31 (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observa- tion	Adult males	—	3	2	—	1
	Adult females	—	1	1	—	—
	Children	—	31	28	—	3
	Total	—	35	31	—	4
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis	Adult males	47 13†	131 12†	103 12†	24 —	51 13†
	Adult females	35	67	58	8	36
	Children	27 1†	31 2†	33 1†	1 —	24 2†
	Total	109 14†	229 14†	194 13†	33 —	111 15†
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis	Adult males	3 1†	2 2†	5 2†	— —	— 1†
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	7 11§	17 4§	15 5§	— —	9 10§
	Total	10 11§ 1†	19 4§ 2†	20 5§ 2†	— — —	9 10§ 1†
Grand Total		119 11§ 15†	283 4§ 16†	245 5§ 15†	33 — —	124 10§ 16†

†Hull After-Care Colony, Walkington.

§Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside,

All others relate to the Sanatorium, Cottingham.

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

			In Institu- tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treat- ment.	Adult Males		14	109	67	40	16
	Adult females		7	97	66	23	15
	Children		—	10	8	2	—
	Total		21	216	141	65	31
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis admitted for treatment	Adult males		9	21	16	3	11
	Adult females		6	14	10	2	8
	Children		13	25	13	6	19
	Total		28	60	39	11	38
Grand Total	....	....	49	276	180	76	69

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.		For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.		
		Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous....	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	4
Non-tuberculous	—	—	6	1	—	12	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	21
Doubtful	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	—	1	8	2	—	14	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	1	28

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on Admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Totals.			Grand Totals.	
		Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.							
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	4	1	8	4	3	6	6	1	11	4	—	—	18	5	25	48
		Not Quiescent	4	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	7	2	5	14
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3—65
	Class T.B. Plus. Group I.	Quiescent	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
		Not Quiescent	5	3	—	4	3	—	6	4	—	1	2	—	16	12	—	28
		Died in Inst.....	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	5—39
	Class T.B. Plus. Group II.	Quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	6
		Not Quiescent	18	5	—	18	10	—	14	8	—	5	5	4	55	28	4	87
		Died in Inst.	5	3	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	12	5	1	18—111
	Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not Quiescent	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6
	Total Pulmonary		42	13	10	39	21	7	31	18	12	15	7	6	127	59	35	221
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	3	—	7	10
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
		Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	Abdom- inal.	Quiescent	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Other Organs.	Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Peri- pheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
		Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Inst.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Non-Pulmonary Totals		1	—	4	2	—	5	3	—	2	1	—	6	7	—	17	— 24
GRAND TOTAL		43	13	14	41	21	12	34	18	14	16	7	12	134	59	52	— — 244	

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—THIRD SCHEDULE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION PRIOR TO 1926 AND FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1933.					1934.				
				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.			
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults.	M.	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Child'n.	8	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults.	M.	6	12	12	1	25	25	23	33	2	58	40	19	71	4	94
			F.	4	3	3	—	6	19	13	25	2	40	25	10	43	8	61
		Child'n.	8	—	—	—	—	52	—	2	—	2	23	—	2	2	4	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year			1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.			30	22	17	1	40	99	36	60	4	100	88	29	116	14	159
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults.	M.	24	5	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				F.	24	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child'n.			259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			486	183	60	2	245	26	8	11	—	19	9	5	4	2	11	
Dead		Adults.	M.	17	3	27	117	147	9	8	28	11	47	11	1	23	19	43
			F.	7	1	20	68	89	7	3	22	14	39	3	—	17	8	25
		Child'n.	15	—	5	12	17	3	—	1	2	3	4	—	1	—	1	—
Total written off Dispensary Register			832	200	115	199	514	45	19	62	27	108	27	6	45	29	80	
Grand Totals			862	222	132	200	554	144	55	122	31	208	115	35	161	43	239	

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—THIRD SCHEDULE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION PRIOR TO 1926 AND FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1933.					1934.				
				Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults.	M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6	1	1	—	—	2
		Child'n.	2	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	16	23	2	4	1	6	13	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	9	2	4	2	17
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	—	6
		Child'n.	—	—	3	1	4	11	2	1	11	25	11	11	4	12	38	
	Condition not ascertained during the year			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.			3	—	3	1	7	20	5	8	31	64	26	19	11	22	78
	Transferred to Pulmonary			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults.	M.	5	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.				4	1	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child'n.			15	9	3	18	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			25	3	10	13	51	3	3	—	4	10	3	1	1	3	8	
Dead		Adults.	M.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
			F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Child'n.	3	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	
Total written off Dispensary Register			54	14	16	37	121	4	3	—	4	11	3	3	2	3	11	
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)				57	14	19	38	128	24	8	8	35	75	29	22	13	25	89

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previ- ously notified by other doctors).	
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases.													
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and up- wards	Total		
Pulmonary—														
Males	—	2	7	7	19	26	55	41	51	23	4	235	299	
Females	—	4	12	10	20	33	36	35	13	6	1	170	198	
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males	—	8	19	8	6	5	9	3	1	1	—	60	71	
Females	1	10	17	7	4	1	4	4	—	—	1	49	56	
Total	1	24	55	32	49	65	104	83	65	30	6	514	624	

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1934, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	5	5	1	19
Females	1	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	14
Non-Pulmonary:												
Males	1	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10
Females	1	3	2	1	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	15
Total	3	8	3	5	8	3	6	5	8	7	2	58

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { From Local Registrars	19	10
Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	—	1
Posthumous Notifications	8	10
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	5	4
Other sources if any (Letter)	1	—
	33	25

APPENDIX 29—Continued.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications on the 31st December :—

YEAR.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL CASES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1934	625	489	1114	187	139	326	1440
1933	646	475	1121	191	173	364	1485
1932	686	455	1141	208	201	409	1550
1931	633	453	1086	172	151	323	1409
1930	956	658	1614	249	221	470	2084
1929	886	640	1526	221	198	419	1945
1928	996	736	1732	262	236	498	2230
1927	842	591	1433	209	186	395	1828
1926	1048	788	1836	266	249	515	2351

APPENDIX 30.

AFTER CAREERS OF SANATORIUM SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. <i>Children over 14 years of age.</i>										Boys.	Girls	Total.
1.	Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	9
2.	Are in attendance at an institution for further education	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	1
3.	Are in any other institution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	12
4.	Are unemployed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	10
5.	Number employed in industrial or manual occupations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	9
6.	Number employed in agricultural or rural occupations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	—	5
7.	Number employed in domestic occupations including those who are helping in the domestic work at home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	14	14
8.	Number employed in commercial, professional or clerical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	6	6
9.	Number employed in blind alley or other precarious occupations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	—	15
B. <i>Children under 14 years of age.</i>												
1.	Are attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105	77	182
2.	Are in any other Institution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	6	23
C. <i>Children removed from the Dispensary Register.</i>												
1.	Have since died	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	36	49
2.	Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	159	139	298
3.	Lost sight of or transferred to other areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87	60	147
4.	Discharged as non-tuberculous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	159	113	272
										587	465	1052

APPENDIX 31.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE
MILL STREET TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Cases—										
1. Under treatment or observation at the beginning of year	214	176	5	—	163	213	11	4	393	393
2. Removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of same infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Dealt with for first time (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary	69	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	15
„ secondary	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10
„ latent in 1st year of infection	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
„ all later stages	53	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	44
„ congenital	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	22
Soft Chancre	—	—	72	1	—	—	—	—	72	1
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	510	68	—	—	510	68
„ later	—	—	—	—	33	26	—	—	33	26
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	158	366	158
4. Dealt with for first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection	91	5	—	—	67	1	—	—	158	6
	459	273	77	1	773	308	377	162	1686	744

APPENDIX 31—*Continued.*

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>No. of cases—Continued.</i>										
5. Discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	16	8	33	—	147	32	356	126	552	166
6. Which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were on first attendance suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary	45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	3
„ secondary	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3
„ latent in 1st year of infection	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
„ all later stages	46	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	17
„ congenital	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Soft Chancre	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	167	34	—	—	167	34
„ later	—	—	—	—	16	19	—	—	16	19
7. Which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	7	1	6	—	18	3	—	—	31	4
8. Transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	96	21	20	—	214	18	—	—	330	39
9. Remaining under treatment or observation on 31st Dec., 1934....	229	212	9	1	211	202	21	36	470	451
	459	273	77	1	773	308	377	162	1686	744
<i>Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis, included in item 6, who failed to complete one course of treatment :—</i>										
Syphilis, primary	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2
„ secondary	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
„ latent in 1st year of infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
„ all later stages	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
„ Congenital	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

APPENDIX 31—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Out-Patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention of the medical officers	5981	3416	222	9	5137	4099	1158	184	12498	7708
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings	16	3	101	—	12661	3535	7	—	12785	3538
	5997	3419	323	9	17798	7634	1165	184	25283	11246
In-Patients—										
(a) Total number of patients admitted during the year	9	3	2	—	4	3	—	1	15	7
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	640	105	21	—	185	136	—	2	846	243
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in item 3 above, classified according to age periods	1	6	3	—	3	12	4	4	11	22
	Microscopical.				Serum Tests.					
	For Spirochetes.		For Gonococci.		Wasserman.		Gonorrhœa.			
Pathological Work—										
(a) No. of specimens examined at and by the medical officers of the treatment centre	12		11		—		—			
(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	71		1790		1409		12			

APPENDIX 31—*Continued.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
DURING THE YEAR CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH
THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

NEW CASES.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	Totals.
HULL	211	46	435	411	1103
East Riding (Yorks.)	8	3	28	13	52
West Riding (Yorks.)	5	1	10	3	19
Lincolnshire	1	—	3	—	4
Birkenhead	—	—	1	—	1
Bradford	—	—	3	—	3
Bristol	—	—	—	2	2
Cheshire	—	—	1	—	1
Chester	1	—	—	—	1
Cornwall	—	—	—	1	1
Coventry	—	—	1	—	1
Cumberland	—	—	1	—	1
Darlington	—	—	1	—	1
Gateshead	1	—	—	—	1
Gloucester	1	—	—	—	1
Hampshire	—	—	1	—	1
Harrogate	—	—	1	—	1
Kent	—	—	1	—	1
Lancashire	—	—	1	2	3
Leeds	1	—	7	2	10
Liverpool	1	1	12	2	16
London	5	—	14	—	19
Manchester	2	—	3	—	5
Newcastle	—	—	—	3	3
Norwich	1	—	—	—	1
Northumberland	—	—	1	1	2
Northampton	1	—	—	—	1
Nottingham	—	1	1	—	2
Sheffield	—	—	—	2	2
Shropshire	—	—	1	—	1
S. Shields	3	—	10	—	13
Stoke	—	—	—	1	1
Sunderland	1	1	—	—	2
Sussex	1	—	—	—	1
Wisbech	—	—	1	—	1
W. Hartlepool	—	—	1	—	1
Whitby	—	—	—	1	1
Worcester	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	244	53	540	444	1281

APPENDIX 31—*Continued.*

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>	244	53	540	444	1281
Yarmouth	—	—	—	1	1
Ireland	3	1	6	3	13
Scotland	2	—	16	5	23
Shetland	—	—	1	—	1
Wales	3	—	8	4	15
Aden	3	—	1	2	6
China	1	—	—	—	1
Denmark	4	2	22	4	32
Egypt	1	—	2	1	4
Esthonia	3	—	7	—	10
Finland	12	4	22	5	43
Germany	—	2	4	—	6
Greece	29	2	18	28	77
Holland	—	—	—	1	1
Hungary	2	2	3	4	11
India	12	2	8	4	26
Italy	2	—	9	—	11
Latvia	5	—	10	4	19
Malta	2	—	—	2	4
Norway	1	1	9	2	13
Poland	1	—	2	—	3
Portugal	—	—	1	—	1
Roumania	—	—	—	1	1
S. Africa	—	—	—	2	2
S. America	1	—	—	—	1
Somaliland	1	—	—	—	1
Spain	1	—	—	—	1
Sweden	7	1	14	1	23
U.S.A.	—	—	—	4	4
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	1	1
Yugo Slavia	2	3	2	1	8
Totals	342	73	705	524	1644

APPENDIX 32.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED IN AN
EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

	No.
Calls for Medical Aid	854
<i>Calls during Pregnancy</i>	147
Hæmorrhage—	
(1) Before 6th month....	28
(2) Between 6th and 9th month	5
(3) Occurring at onset of labour	37
	<hr/> 70
All the other calls for medical aid during pregnancy were when patient was 7, 8 or 9 months pregnant.	
Toxæmia of pregnancy	23
Minor affections associated with pregnancy	33
Examination and Premature Labour	7
Bronchitis	14
	<hr/> 77
<i>Calls for medical aid at onset of labour up to end of 3rd stage</i>	366
Most of the calls were for delay during the 2nd stage ; Uterine Inertia or no advance of presenting part. Forceps used in most cases.	
Delayed labour	162
Abnormal Presentations—	
(1) Breech	18
(2) Occipito-Posterior	30
(3) Prolapsed Cord	7
(4) Other Malpresentations	4
	<hr/> 59
Anæsthetics	7
Hæmorrhage during labour	18
Retained or Adherent Placenta	13
	<hr/> 38
Rupture of Perineum	107

NOTE.—Medical help was summoned in 221 cases of delayed labour and abnormal presenta-
tion, *i.e.*, in 7.1% of the 3,104 cases delivered by midwives.

APPENDIX 33.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Name of Institution	....	....	HULL MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.	
No. of Beds	....	....	60 for Maternity Cases.	
			2 for Nursing Mothers.	
			12 for Isolation.	
			30 Cots.	
Address	....	....	HEDON ROAD, HULL.	
No. of cases in the Home on the 1st January, 1934	....	....	....	44
No. of cases admitted during 1934, including 242 in Isolation Block	....	....	....	1177
Average duration of stay	....	....	....	14 days
No. of cases delivered by—				
(a) Midwives	....	....	....	766
(b) Doctors	....	....	....	89
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	....	....	....	1160
(a) Ante-Natal	....	....	290	102 cases Induced Labour, viz. :—
				35 Toxæmias of Pregnancy.
				48 Disproportion.
				6 Cardiac Disease.
				13 Others.
				21 cases Induction of Abortion, viz. :—
				7 Cardiac Disease.
				9 Phthisis.
				1 Toxæmia of Pregnancy.
				4 Carneous Mole.
				18 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.
				9 Debility.
				57 Toxæmias of Pregnancy.
				17 Pyelitis.
				7 Cardiac Disease.
				8 Respiratory Diseases.
				1 Version.
				8 Threatened Abortions.
				3 Epilepsy.
				10 Persistent Vomiting.
				4 Vaginal Discharge.
				3 Chorea.
				22 Others.
(b) During Labour	....	....	145	30 Forceps Deliveries :—
				13 Fœtal Distress.
				17 Maternal Distress.

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

(b) During Labour	....	145— <i>Continued.</i>	
			16 Cæsarean Sections :—
			5 After Trial of Labour.
			4 Contracted Pelvis.
			1 Obstructed Labour.
			2 Disproportion.
			1 Heart Disease.
			2 Breech in Elderly Primip.
			1 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.
			5 Placenta Prævia.
			22 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.
			28 Malpresentation.
			5 Craniotomy.
			21 Prolonged Labour.
			6 Manual Removal of Placenta.
			8 Prolapse of Cord.
			3 Eclampsia.
			1 Obstetric Shock.
(c) After Labour	....	511	.... 196 Laceration of Perineum.
			7 Laceration of the Genital Tract.
			22 Respiratory Diseases.
			91 Mild Pyrexia (not notifiable).
			34 Sub-involution.
			1 Eclampsia.
			20 Thrombo-Phlebitis.
			47 Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.
			5 Pyelitis.
			47 Acute Mastitis.
			7 Retained Products of Conception.
			15 Retroversion of Uterus.
			4 Collapse.
			15 Others.
N.B.—Notified Puerperal Pyrexia and Sepsis cases not included.			
(d) For Infant	....	214	.... 52 Prematurity.
			9 Failure to gain weight.
			14 Asphyxia.
			11 Congenital Abnormalities.
			30 Septic Spots.
			4 Enteritis.
			18 Inflammation of Buttocks.
			11 Birth Injuries.
			47 Sticky Eyes.
			5 Broncho Pneumonia.
			2 Atelectasis.
			7 Delayed healing of Umbilicus.
			4 Bleeding in the New-Born.

N.B.—47 cases of Conjunctivitis not included here.

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

No. of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever 3

(b) Puerperal pyrexia 48

(i.e., rise of temperature to 100·4°F.
for 24 hours, or its recurrence within
that period).

35 Affection of Genital Organs.

3 Acute Mastitis.

2 Pyelitis.

8 Respiratory Diseases.

With result of treatment in each case.

41 recovered satisfactorily ; 7 died.

No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum 1

No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum

with result of treatment in each case 9

8 cured.

1 died from Prematurity.

No. of cases of " Inflammation of Eyes "

however slight 47

No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the

Institution, with reason why they were not

breast-fed 58

10 Illness of Mother.

42 Insufficiency of Breast Milk.

6 Illness of Baby.

No. of maternal deaths, with causes 24

3 Septicæmia following an Abortion.

7 Puerperal Septicæmia.

2 General Peritonitis.

1 Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.

1 Obstetric Shock.

2 Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.

1 Ruptured Uterus.

1 Placenta Prævia.

1 Uræmia.

1 Eclampsia.

County Cases.

1 Septicæmia following an Abortion.

1 Ruptured Uterus.

Deaths associated with Pregnancy :—

1 Myocarditis and Acute Nephritis.

1 Acute Pulmonary Oedema. Ventricular Fibrillation.

All these cases were admitted as emergencies.

No. of Fœtal Deaths—

(a) Still-born 70

3 Cause unknown.

22 Prematurity.

9 Toxæmia of Pregnancy.

13 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.

4 Placenta Prævia.

4 Prolapse of Cord.

14 Birth Injuries.

1 Congenital Abnormality.

(b) within 10 days of birth 37

27 Prematurity.

and their causes, and the result of the
post-mortem examination if possible.

3 Atelectasis.

1 Birth Injuries.

1 Congenital Abnormality.

2 Neo-Natal Hæmorrhage.

3 Broncho-Pneumonia.

APPENDIX 34.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case No.	Para	Attendant at Confinement.	A. N. Care.	Labour.		Treatment.		Result.	Remarks
				Place.	Abnormality.	Home.	Hospital.		
1	1	Doctor and Midwife	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
2	1	Doctor and Handy-woman	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	Home	—	Cured	Jubilee Nurse
3	1	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Normal	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
4	1	Doctor and Midwife	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	—	M.M.H.	Died	—
5	2	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Retained membranes	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
6	1	Doctor	Nil.	P.A.H.	Pneumonia	—	P.A.H.	Died	—
7	5	Midwife	Nil.	M.M.H.	Abortion	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
8	6	Nil.	Nil.	Home	B.B.A.	—	P.A.H.	Died	—
9	4	Nil.	Nil.	Home	Abortion	—	H.H. for W.	Died	—
10	9	Nil.	Nil.	Home	B.B.A.	—	P.A.H.	Cured	—
11	1	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Normal	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
12	4	Doctor	Doctor	Home	Induction	—	M.M.H.	Died	—
13	1	Doctor and Handy-woman.	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	—	P.A.H.	Cured	—

APPENDIX 35.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES.

Date Registered.	Address.	Name of Person Registered.	No. of beds.	Nature of case taken.	Remarks.
3rd February, 1927	York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus House, Linnæus Street	Mrs. Lewis	18	Maternity.	—
3rd March, 1927	4 Vermont Street	Mrs. Lily Barnes	2	"	—
"	40 Wilberforce Street	Mrs. Jane Bryan	1	"	No cases taken.
"	44 Estcourt Street	Mrs. E. M. Ounsworth	1	"	—
1st March, 1928	117 Newstead Street	Mrs. M. A. Brewer	1	"	—
1st July, 1928	Central Maternity and District Nursing Home, 34 Spring Street	Miss Emily F. Armstrong	8	Medical and Maternity.	Registration Cancelled, Sept., 1934.
"	St. Margaret's Nursing Home, 98 Beverley Road....	Miss Elsie May Brown	7	" "	—
"	Ryde Nursing Home, 4 Beech Grove	Miss Emmeline Butterworth	7	Medical and Surgical.	—
"	St. George's Nursing Home, 208 Anlaby Road	Miss Elizabeth Swallow	10	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	—
"	Victoria Nursing Home, 81 Westbourne Avenue	Miss Elizabeth Davies	16	" "	—
"	26 Morpeth Street	Miss Mary E. Dorman	7	Medical and Maternity.	—
"	Miss Camm's Nursing Home, 96 and 98 Westbourne Avenue	Misses Wyborn and Sargent	18	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—
6th August, 1931....	91 Albert Avenue	Mrs. Florence Sills	5	" "	—
9th Nov., 1931	Salisbury Home, 66 & 68 Cottingham Road	Miss Selina Sanders	11	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—
15th April, 1932	Jalland Nursing Home, 367 Holderness Road	Mrs. Ethel May Wouters	6	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—
7th July, 1932	St. Mary's Nursing Home, 7 and 9 Southcoates Lane	Mrs. Ethel Dibb....	9	Medical and Maternity	—
28th July, 1932	Roleby Nursing Home, 44 The Boulevard	Mrs. Evelyn Gibbons	6	Medical and Maternity	—

APPENDIX 35—Continued.

Date Registered.	Address.	Name of Person Registered.	No. of beds.	Nature of case taken.	Remarks.
16th Dec., 1932	Humber District Nursing Home, 206 Anlaby Road	Miss Lucy Downs	6	Medical	—
12th October, 1933	" Chandos," Eldon Grove	Miss Ethel Mager	8	Medical and Surgical	—
4th Oct., 1934	Hospital for Women, Cottingham Road.	Miss Ethel B. Naylor	25	Surgical and Maternity	—
16th Nov., 1934	Westbourne House Nursing Home, Princes Avenue	Mrs. Hylda Farthing	15	Surgical, Medical and Maternity	—
6th Dec., 1934	" Chandos " Annexe, Eldon Grove	Miss Ethel Mager	6	Medical and Maternity	—

APPENDIX 36.
INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Day.	2nd Day.	3rd Day.	4th Day.	5th Day.	6th Day.	7th Day.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	Total.
All Causes } Certified... } Uncertified	59	17	21	17	9	3	3	129	14	22	8	173	39	21	32	13	16	16	18	16	11	15	5	375
Small Pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberc. Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (Overlaying)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ...	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	2	5	1	1	—	—	17	2	3	—	17	5	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth...	44	11	10	11	5	2	2	85	6	6	5	102	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	1	4	—	10	5	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	8	4	3	1	16	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	59	17	21	17	9	3	3	129	14	22	8	173	39	21	32	13	16	16	18	16	11	15	5	375

APPENDIX 37.

VISITS PAID BY THE HEALTH VISITORS AND DINING SUPERINTENDENTS.

	1934.	1933.	1932.
Total Visits	100759	95333	98205
Total visits to Children	96010	90098	93003
Visits to Expectant Mothers—			
First visits	340	427	528
Re-visits	499	634	719
Visits to Nursing Mothers	698	1037	966
Infants under one year—			
First visits	5804	5924	5851
Re-visits	18413	17105	18912
Special visits	226	264	274
Ineffective visits	4837	4495	5170
Infants aged one year—			
Re-visits	14653	13951	15537
Special visits	348	335	367
Ineffective visits	2676	2401	2889
Children 2 to 5 years—			
Effective visits	34887	32355	32006
Ineffective visits	5683	5158	5361
Neglected children (all ages)—			
First visits	—	—	—
Re-visits	7	30	30
Pneumonia Investigations—			
First visits	1	1	—
Re-visits	—	1	—
Inflammation of the eyes—			
First visits	156	131	159
Re-visits	303	246	220
Whooping Cough (all ages)—			
First visits	360	422	517
Re-visits	24	9	23
Chicken-pox—			
First visits	11	11	17
Re-visits	—	3	4
Measles (all ages)—			
First visits	874	1552	511
Re-visits	31	30	4
Diarrhœa—			
First visits	66	87	70
Re-visits	3	12	3

APPENDIX 37—Continued.

	1934.	1933.	1932.
Pemphigus Neonatorum—			
First visits	*52	†57	43
Re-visits	118	118	69
Mumps—			
First visits	654	290	38
Re-visits	18	—	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis—			
First visits	5	19	—
Re-visits	11	14	2
Scabies and Verminous Children—			
First visits	—	—	4
Re-visits	7	2	3
Visits <i>re</i> financial circumstances	350	95	58
Investigations <i>re</i> Medical Help Forms	709	621	748
„ Puerperal Pyrexia	21	35	52
„ Puerperal Fever	12	7	11
„ Still-births	180	223	232
„ Deaths from Tuberculosis	13	27	25
„ Maternal deaths	26	45	24
„ Infant deaths	161	203	202
Visits to Midwives	283	237	259
Nurse Children—			
First visits	61	60	44
Re-visits	787	772	624
Miscellaneous Visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	5967	5887	5568
<hr/>			
Cards of children entered School despatched to			
School Medical Officer	2145	2102	1757
No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions	4710	4646	4977

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES' VISITS.

Visits to Expectant Mothers	2080	1966	1721
Total visits to Expectant Mothers by Municipal Midwives, Health Visitors and Dining Superintendents	2919	3027	2968

* Only 26 cases were notified.

† Only 35 cases were notified.

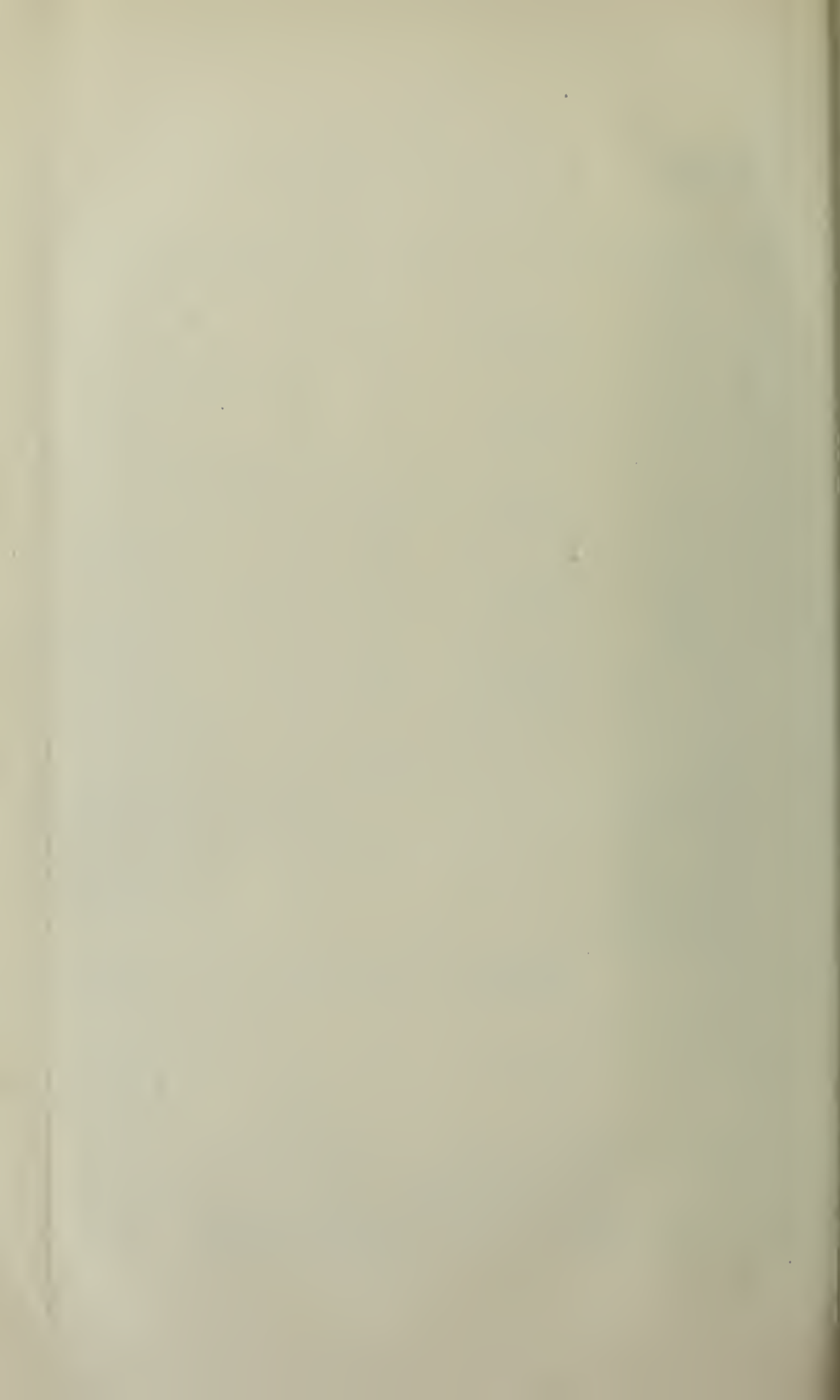
APPENDIX 37—*Continued.*

The following visits have been paid by Probationer Health Visitors during the year April 1st, 1934, to March 31st, 1935.

Total visits	10464	Diarrhœa—	
Total visits to Children	10387	First visits	—
Visits to Expectant Mothers—		Re-visits	—
First Visits	28	Pemphigus Neonatorum—	
Re-visits	1	First visits	—
Visits to Nursing Mothers	—	Re-visits	—
Infants under one year—		Mumps—	
First visits	419	First visits	132
Re-visits	1158	Re-visits....	1
Special visits	8	Anterior Poliomyelitis—	
Ineffective visits	611	First visits	—
Infants aged one year—		Re-visits....	—
Re-visits	1260	Scabies and Verminous Children—	
Special visits	20	First visits	1
Ineffective visits	589	Re-visits	2
Children 2 to 5 years—		Visits <i>re</i> financial circumstances	31
Effective visits	3564	Investigations re Medical Help Forms	4
Ineffective visits	1275	„ Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Neglected children (all ages)—		„ Puerperal Fever	—
First visits	—	„ Still-births	1
Re-visits	—	„ Deaths from Tuber-	
Pneumonia Investigations—		culosis	—
First visits	—	„ Maternal Deaths	—
Re-visits....	—	„ Infant Deaths	2
Inflammation of the eyes—		Nurse Children—	
First visits	4	First visits	1
Re-visits	1	Re-visits	5
Whooping Cough (all ages)—		Miscellaneous visits (Removals, Home	
First visits	90	Helps, etc.)	481
Re-visits	—		
Chicken-pox—		Cards of children entered School	
First visits	6	despatched to School Medical	
Re-visits	—	Officer	3
Measles (all ages)—		No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions	1300
First visits	762		
Re-visits	7		

FOOD DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS (M. & C.W.)
SUMMARY OF ISSUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

	HANOVER SQUARE DEPOT.			COLTMAN STREET DEPOT			Total Issues.	RECEIPTS FROM SALES.		VALUE OF FREE ISSUES.	Value of Total Issues.	
	Sold.	Half Price.	Free.	Sold.	Half Price.	Free.		AT Cost Price.				AT Half Price.
								£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Dried Milks :—												
Cow and Gate, No. 1	765	10	194	1443	11	317	2680	*143 4 0	0 14 0	34 1 4	178 13 4	
Do. No. 2	9316	170	4882	7583	89	3027	25067	1267 8 6	9 14 3	593 3 6	1880 0 6	
Ostermilk, No. 1	1377	11	732	1151	2	466	3739	189 12 0	0 9 9	89 17 0	280 8 6	
Do. No. 2	3966	73	4259	2263	17	1691	12269	467 3 6	3 7 6	446 5 0	920 3 6	
Glaxo	2253	23	4610	1612	58	2589	11145	289 17 6	3 0 9	539 18 6	835 17 6	
Ambrosia	4490	164	10240	4457	87	5462	24900	671 0 6	9 8 3	1177 13 0	1867 10 0	
Lactogen	157	—	213	72	—	3	445	17 3 6	—	16 4 0	33 7 6	
Allergilac	36	—	4	110	—	17	167	10 19 0	—	1 11 6	12 10 6	
Virol	1755	18	1356	2023	10	1353	6515	125 18 8	0 9 4	90 6 0	217 3 4	
Virelax	288	1	110	207	—	74	680	20 12 6	0 0 5	7 13 4	28 6 8	
Malt Extract	118	—	106	179	—	192	595	8 0 10½	—	8 1 5	16 2 3½	
Malt and Iron	4135	5	3637	2706	3	1188	11674	142 10 5	0 2 0	100 10 5	243 4 10	
Cod Liver Oil, 5 ozs.	1929	30	3375	742	6	664	6746	55 12 11	0 9 0	84 2 11	140 13 10	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 5 ozs.	5048	57	6303	4874	27	3545	19854	206 14 2	1 1 0	205 3 4	413 19 6	
Numol	107	—	17	94	—	32	250	6 5 7½	—	1 10 7½	7 16 3	
Medicinal Paraffin	184	—	196	106	—	57	543	12 13 9	—	11 1 4½	23 15 1½	
Vitamin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ostelin	1540	14	1026	885	11	571	4047	55 11 5½	0 6 3	36 11 11½	92 15 11	
Year, 1934	37404	576	41260	30507	321	21248	131316	3690 8 10½	29 2 6	3443 15 2½	7192 9 1	
Year, 1933	33281	296	28920	28713	365	18412	109987	3254 1 0½	20 7 11	2662 4 3½	5957 1 2	
Year, 1932	34632	395	30844	31140	607	19321	116939	3547 14 0½	32 0 5	2871 6 3	6483 1 1½	
Year, 1931	41064	552	29281	33117	651	18195	122860	4115 3 7½	38 4 3½	2792 0 3½	6983 12 6	



POPULATION AND BIRTH AND
DEATH-RATES, ETC., FOR
THE WHOLE CITY.

POPULATION : 319,600.

Birth-rate.....	18.3
Death-rate	11.4
Zymotic Death-rate	0.5
Infantile Mortality	64
Estimated Population per acre	23.9

UNIVERSITY.

29.7
13.7
0.5
50
11.6

BEVERLEY.

13.1
12.3
0.4
57
14.3

STONEFERRY.

13.1
10.3
0.2
36
7.9

PARK.

12.9
14.2
0.3
82
53.3

NEWLAND.

9.3
10.8
0.4
80
23.3

WEST
CENTRAL

21.5
13.4
0.8
76
137.7

EAST
CENTRAL.

21.9
9.9
0.7
52
88.2

SOUTHCOATES.

23.0
10.7
0.6
54
94.9

NORTH
NEWINGTON.

11.2
12.5
0.4
78
66.0

BOTANIC.

13.7
11.9
0.3
71
66.3

PICKERING.

13.4
10.5
0.6
70
13.7

ALBERT.

25.7
11.5
0.4
58
60.7

PARAGON.

17.5
15.9
0.9
119
43.2

DRYPOOL.

19.7
12.9
0.6
65
46.7

ALEXANDRA.

21.1
9.7
0.3
49
33.6

SOUTH
NEWINGTON.

16.4
11.9
0.5
74
49.4

COLTMAN.

20.0
9.9
0.4
69
95.5

MYTON.

19.9
14.6
0.5
56
57.5

ST. ANDREWS

18.1
7.5
0.5
68
17.4

R I V E R H U

HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman—

Councillor D. C. LISTER.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor S. H. SMITH, M.A. (Oxon.)

Elementary Education Sub-Committee.

Chairman—

Councillor D. C. LISTER.

Deputy-Chairman—

Councillor (Mrs.) L. ALDERSON.

Alderman F. ASKEW, LL.D., J.P.

Alderman H. WEBSTER.

Councillor J. ALLAN, J.P.

Councillor G. M. COULT.

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Councillor J. G. HEWETT, J.P.

Councillor F. HOLMES.

Councillor H. KNEESHAW.

Councillor J. LAWSON.

Councillor J. L. SCHULTZ.

Councillor L. SCIENCE.

Councillor (Mrs.) A. B. SLIMMING.

Councillor S. H. SMITH, M.A. (Oxon.).

Councillor HELEN THEILMANN, J.P., M.B.E.

Mrs. L. HENDERSON.

Mrs. L. A. HOLMES.

Director of Education—

R. C. MOORE, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.

STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1934.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Medical Service):

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officers regularly employed in Department :

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

Miss LILLIAS B. HARDIE, M.D.

Miss ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

Miss ALICE STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

H. M. COHEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

R. C. HOLDERNESS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

J. R. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B.

A. C. MORRISON, M.D., D.P.H.

Specialist Officers :

Ophthalmic Section : W. BAINBRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Section : R. BERTRAM BLAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

J. F. GILL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Aural Section : T. RITCHIE RODGER, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

R. R. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

X-Ray Section : J. E. BANNEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

R. H. HERMON, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Rheumatism and Heart Section : D. C. MUIR, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Dental Officers :

W. STANLEY MILLER, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Edin.).

ALLAN A. JONES, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Eng.).

FREDERICK WILLIS, D.C.M., L.D.S. (Liverpool).

T. H. ROBERTS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

D. GIBSON, L.D.S. (Dunelm).

J. R. WATSON, L.D.S. (R.C.S. Edin.).

Nursing Staff :

Miss D. A. COEN.

Mrs. M. A. GRASSBY.

Miss D. E. PENNY.

Miss F. J. E. KAY.

Miss E. LANGDALE.

Miss M. HUDSON.

Miss L. LONG.

Miss B. PETERS.

Miss J. DONALD.

Miss L. C. BOLTON.

Miss G. B. BEAMER.

Miss J. M. STEPHENSON.

Mrs. F. DONSWORTH.

Miss A. M. BROWN.

Orthopaedic Clinic Staff :

Miss I. M. MATSON.

Miss N. E. LEWIS.

Park Avenue School Staff :

Nurses : Miss C. A. WALKER, *Superintendent*.

Miss E. VERNON.

Miss E. M. BRISTOL.

Attendants :

Dental :

Miss C. E. SMITH.

Miss H. ROBINSON.

Mrs. E. M. SHANN.

Miss L. K. CRANSWICK.

Miss D. A. MILLBANK.

Miss N. HAINES.

Medical Inspection :

Mrs. L. SMITH.

Special Visitors :

Dental :

Miss A. M. FOSTER.

Miss L. SHANNON.

Cleanliness :

Miss H. LEADBETTER.

Mrs. L. M. SPINK.

Clerical Staff :

W. H. NELSON, *Senior Clerk, School Medical Department.*

Miss M. M. HUNT.

Miss A. B. DRAKE.

Miss A. M. ROBINSON.

Miss O. BAXTER.

Miss M. C. HALL.

Miss H. M. COLE.

Mr. P. BUCK.

Miss K. LITTEN.

Miss E. H. MARTIN.

Miss E. LONCASTER.

Miss F. M. GROVE.

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CITY OF HULL.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

								1934.	1933.
Population (estimated)	319,600	319,900
Elementary Schools (including Special Schools)—									
Number of Schools .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	82
Number of Departments .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	188	186
Number on Rolls .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48,721	50,465
Average Attendance .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	45,079	45,368
Schools for Higher Education—									
Boys ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Girls ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Mixed ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Number on Rolls ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,601	4,390
Cost of School Medical Service—								1933-34.	1932-33.
Total Cost ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	£16,134	£16,330
Government Grant ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,067	8,165
Cost to Rates .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,067	8,165
Cost in terms of a Penny Rate .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.269d.	1.313d.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the report upon the work of the School Medical Department for the year ended 31st December, 1934.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education and the statistical tables are included in the form prescribed by the Board.

The work undertaken by the School Medical Department has for its object the safeguarding of the health and well-being of our school population, and it aims at ensuring for each child of school age such a state of physical and mental health as will enable him to receive full benefit from the education provided for him.

The arrangements for medical and dental inspection and treatment of school children in Hull are very comprehensive, and are carried out in a highly satisfactory manner.

The importance of the task of safeguarding adequately the health of the rising generation is appreciated to the full by the members of the Education Committee, who have continued throughout the year under review to take a keen interest in the work of the School Medical Department in all its branches.

In the appropriate sections of this report particulars are given of the measures adopted to meet the requirements of two new services which the School Medical Department was called upon to undertake during 1934, viz. :—

(1) A survey as to the extent of undernutrition amongst the school population together with measures for the medical supervision of the children who were granted free supplies of milk on necessitous grounds.

This important question was the subject of a special report prepared by the Director of Education and the Medical Officer of Health, in which there were included particulars of a scheme which envisaged a complete survey of the state of nutrition of all the children in attendance at the Public Elementary Schools in the city, together with the measures to be taken to ensure the continued medical supervision and treatment of all cases of malnutrition or undernutrition.

Unfortunately the Committee was unable to approve the scheme in its entirety and the work undertaken by the Department had to be confined to the selection on medical grounds of children referred for free supplies of milk.

(2) *Child Delinquency*.—Under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, children brought to the Juvenile Court may be referred by the Justices for medical examination. These examinations have been carried out by the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, whose reports have been much appreciated by the magistrates. The extent of this work and the nature of the investigations undertaken are dealt with in Appendix "A" of this report.

It is again my privilege and pleasure to include in the appendices to this Annual Report original articles by members of the Staff upon their researches into the following branches of the work of the Department :—

- (A) "Child Delinquency," by J. Morrison, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
- (B) "Investigation of the Relation between Mental Deficiency and Socio-Economic Status," by H. M. Cohen, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- (C) "Adherent Pericardium" and "Congenital Heart Disease," by D. C. Muir, M.D., M.R.C.P., and J. W. Brown, M.D., M.R.C.P.

These papers will prove to be valuable contributions to the scientific study of the various subjects within their purview and will claim the attention of medical officers and others interested in child life.

My thanks are gratefully tendered to all the members of the Staff who have contributed, by their able assistance, to the success of the Department's activities during 1934; to the Chairman and Members of the Education Sub-Committee for their personal kindness and valuable help on all occasions; to the Director of Education and his staff for their unfailing courtesy and co-operation; to the teachers for their sympathetic consideration and invaluable assistance, and to the parents of the children for their continued interest and co-operation in our work.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

Health Department,
Guildhall, Hull.

School Medical Officer.

May, 1935.

I.—STAFF.

1. Details of the Staff employed in the School Medical Department are printed on page 253. It should be noted as regards "Assistant Medical Officers" that all of these officers are not employed whole-time in the School Medical Department. The amount of time of Assistant Medical Officers given to School Medical work varied during the year, but was roughly equivalent to the time of $3\frac{1}{2}$ whole-time officers.

II.—CO-ORDINATION.

2. A very comprehensive scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services is in existence. The closest possible degree of co-operation is maintained between the School Medical Department and other departments of the Corporation concerned with health and education.

Two tables are printed to show the extent to which certain facilities for co-ordination were utilised during the year.

3. The School Medical Department continues to provide, on a payment basis, for the X-Ray treatment of cases of Ringworm of the Scalp referred by the Education Authorities of the East Riding and of Beverley.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Service.	Children under 5 years.		Nursing and Expectant Mothers.		Tuberculosis Dept. Patients.*		Other Cases.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.
Minor Ailments Treatment ...	951	9297	—	—	—	—	—	—	951	9297
Dental Treatment ...	519	701	640	2552	16	50	209	646	1384	3949
Orthopaedic Clinic ...	39	889	—	—	11	216	36	224	86	1329
Ophthalmic Clinic ...	167	299	—	—	—	—	160	288	327	587
Aural Clinics ...	90	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	158
X-Ray Treatment ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	20
Plaster Splints ...	6	10	—	—	4	4	—	—	10	14

* At School Clinics only. In addition, treatments were carried out by Dental Officers at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium during 28 half days.

Services provided for School Medical Department.

Service.	Cases.	Attendances.
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At West Hull Clinic (M. & C.W.)	16	358
(b) At East Hull Combined Clinic... ..	11	151
Orthopaedic Clinic (East Hull)	41	7396
X-Ray Examinations	130	135
Treatment of Scabies	476	2007
Treatment of Uncleanliness	—	—
Examination of Throat Swabs	1262	1322

III.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

4. Owing to circumstances connected with the economic situation, the systematic surveys by medical officers of the hygienic conditions of school premises have not been undertaken during the year.

A list of improvements in school premises has been supplied by the Director of Education and is printed below.

Replacement of Trough Closets by Pedestal W.C.'s :—Five Departments.
 Installation of Low Pressure Hot Water Heating Apparatus :—Five Departments.
 Additions to present Heating Apparatus :—One Department.
 Additions to High Pressure Heating Apparatus :—Four Departments.
 Improvements to Natural Ventilation :—Eight Departments.
 Replacement of Iron Lavatory Basins by White Glazed Basins :—One School.
 Additional Lavatory Basins :—One School.
 Removal of Risers in Classrooms :—Ten Departments.
 Erection of Emergency Staircases :—Three Departments.
 Improvement of Electric Light Installation :—Three Schools.
 Improvement of Gas Lighting :—Twenty Departments.
 Improvement of Natural Lighting :—One Department.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

5. The arrangements for inspection remain as in previous years. Medical Officers made 511 visits to elementary schools for the purpose of routine medical inspection of children. The figures relating to inspection printed in Table I, page 287, show a reduction in the number inspected as compared with the previous year. This has resulted from pressure of other work. Practically all of the "special" inspections referred to are carried out at clinics.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

6. Detailed figures relating to defects found are printed in Table II, page 288.

The percentage of defects found in various groups in comparison with the percentages for the whole country are shown below. No definite conclusions can

be drawn from such a comparison because of the fact that the figures are influenced by the variation in standards adopted by medical officers in assessing defects as requiring "treatment" or "observation."

Routine Medical Inspections.

Percentage of children examined found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding dental disease and uncleanness):—

Prescribed Groups.	Hull.		England and Wales, excluding London.	London.
	1934.	1933.		
Entrants	17.4	15.9	16.3	15.0
Second Age Group	15.0	14.8	18.6	17.1
Third Age Group	12.7	12.4	17.2	18.0
All Groups	15.1	14.4	17.3	16.7

7. As regards the type of defects found there is little noteworthy to report for the year except the continued undue prevalence of scabies, a subject which has been referred to in previous Reports. There is no doubt that the failure to reduce the incidence of this disease is due to the impossibility of securing adequate treatment of cases of the disease in adult members of families. No matter what is done for school children they are open to continual re-infection in some households.

Uncleanliness.

8. Cleanliness inspections by nurses are undertaken in accordance with a definite scheme. The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education states in his Report for 1934 that "all cases of uncleanliness even if only one nit can be found, should be recorded." This is the standard adopted in Hull and this fact should be borne in mind in assessing the statistics shown below.

Cleanliness Inspections—Total—127,420.

Findings.	Individual Children.		Percentage of School Roll.	
Nits present, but no vermin seen	4911	....	10.1
Vermin present	402	....	0.8
Dirty but no nits or vermin	589	....	1.2
Total	5902	....	12.1

Ringworm of the Scalp.

9. The number of cases of ringworm of the scalp (39) remains very low and probably we have now reached the minimum number which can be expected in a city the size of Hull.

Tuberculosis.

10. In practically every case of Tuberculosis included in Table II, the diagnosis has been made by the Tuberculosis Department.

The findings of the Tuberculosis Department in cases referred by the School Medical Department are shown below.

Number of children who attended the Dispensaries	....	....	81
Cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	5
Cases of definite Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	10
Suspected cases to be kept under observation	....	....	15
Cases not suffering from Tuberculosis	....	....	51

Dental Defects.

11. The findings at inspections by dental officers are printed in Table IV, page 292, and are referred to on page 267.

VI.—FOLLOWING UP.

12. The arrangements for following up remain unchanged.

13. The nursing staff made 11,620 visits to homes in connection with the following up of defects.

14. Under the cleanliness scheme 127,420 examinations were carried out and 1,320 visits made to homes.

15. During the year no legal proceedings were taken at the instance of the Education Authority in connection with uncleanliness or neglect to provide medical aid. The assistance of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was enlisted in quite a large number of cases and there is no doubt that the intervention of the Society's Inspectors resulted in a speedy amelioration of conditions.

VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

16. All the work done in school clinics is not in the nature of treatment ; in many cases examination only is undertaken. It is convenient, however, to deal with all the work done in school clinics in this section of the Report.

Certain details of the work done in connection with school children are printed in Table IV, pages 291 and 292. In addition, two tables printed below illustrate the amount of work done in respect of non-school as well as school cases. No new developments in the provision of clinic facilities took place during the year.

WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS, 1934.

WORK UNDERTAKEN.	CENTRAL CLINIC.		WEST CLINIC.		BLEKIN ST. CLINIC.		MORRILL ST. CLINIC.		HALL ROAD CLINIC.		TOTALS.					
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	School Cases.		Non-School Cases.		All Cases.	
											Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.		
Inspection Work :—																
1. Minor Ailments and General ...	5692	15054	5697	12797	2772	7682	3244	8341	1256	2673	17710	43624	951	2923	18661	46547
2. Orthopædic ...	195	946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	610	86	336	195	946
3. Refractions ...	947	1318	693	937	—	—	704	928	—	—	2017	2596	327	587	2344	3183
4. Aural ...	250	641	316	730	—	—	286	769	—	—	762	1982	90	158	852	2140
5. X-Rays ...	31	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	41	2	3	31	44
6. Rheumatism and Heart ...	108	324	—	—	—	—	51	163	—	—	149	467	10	20	150	487
7. Employment Cases ...	205	205	183	183	28	28	120	120	21	21	557	557	—	—	557	557
8. Mental Deficiency	56	74	68	90	1	1	28	52	—	—	153	217	—	—	153	217
9. Nutrition	214	214	185	185	109	109	184	184	79	79	771	771	—	—	771	771
10. Miscellaneous ...	91	91	33	35	2	2	9	9	5	5	26	28	114	114	140	142
Treatment Work :—																
1. Minor Ailments (including Aural)	4538	55276	3984	37430	2138	31641	2434	33986	1032	9759	13194	158795	932	9297	14126	168092
2. Dental ...	6666	10093	5981	8728	—	—	5747	9709	—	—	17010	24581	1384	3949	18394	28530
3. Orthopædic ...	156	7281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	6288	37	993	156	7281
4. X-Rays ...	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29	2	2	31	31

School Clinics, 1930-1934. Number of Cases.

Work Undertaken.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Minor Ailments—Inspection Clinics :—					
1. Minor Ailments treated	15189	16125	15329	14358	14126
2. Defects inspected but not treated	3051	4137	4692	4597	4535
3. Examinations under Employment Byelaws	552	452	483	537	557
4. Miscellaneous Inspections	106	150	115	83	140
Refraction Clinics	1600	1370	1846	1924	2344
Dental Clinics—Treatment only	16132	18626	19103	18066	18394
Orthopaedic Clinics	96	140	159	174	195
Formal Examinations for Mental Deficiency	173	187	138	156	153
Aural Clinic Inspections	888	794	608	583	852
X-Ray Treatment	95	80	49	32	31
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	156	216	242	161	159
Nutrition Clinic	—	—	—	—	771

(a) Minor Ailments.

17. The continued undue prevalence of scabies has already been noted on page 261. No less than 622 cases were treated during the year.

(b) Visual Defects.

18. The figures in Table IV, Group II, refer to children attending Elementary Schools. The total amount of work done at special ophthalmic clinics is shown below.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

	Cases.	Attendances.	Spectacles Prescribed.
Elementary School Children	1804	2338	1396
Special School Children	42	58	32
Secondary School Pupils	171	200	134
Children's Homes cases	11	15	11
Children under 5 years	167	299	110
Blind Trainees	7	7	—
Out Relief cases	142	266	126
Totals	2344	3183	1809

The number of cases dealt with in 1934 shows an increase of 420 over the number in 1933. The increase in attendances amounted to 699. As each case requires a lengthy examination, the increased numbers have made it necessary for assistant medical officers to give much more time to this class of work. The increase is due to the operation of several factors, *e.g.*, (1) an increase in the number of cases in children of school age, (2) an increase in the number of non-school cases referred by the Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Assistance Departments, and (3) an alteration in the policy of certain voluntary institutions as to the refraction treatment of children of school age.

19. In previous years, when children were found on examination by the School Medical Officers to be suffering from defective vision, it had been the policy of the School Medical Department to advise the parents that a further examination was necessary and that such examination could be obtained in one of the following ways :—

- (a) At the Ophthalmic School Clinic.
- (b) At certain named voluntary institutions.
- (c) By arrangement privately with an Ophthalmic Specialist.

Parents were asked to make their own choice and no attempt was made by the staff of the department to influence them in making their decision. The majority accepted examination at the Ophthalmic School Clinic, but a certain number expressed their preference for the examination to be carried out at a voluntary institution.

During 1934, the policy of certain voluntary institutions in the city with regard to the provision of facilities for refraction examinations in children of school age was altered and the School Medical Officer was requested to delete the names of the institutions referred to from the official form used by the School Medical Department.

The rules of the Hull Voluntary Hospitals Contributory Scheme exclude from benefit "medical services normally provided for children of school age by the Education Committee." At an interview with the Management Committee of one of the voluntary institutions concerned, the School Medical Officer pointed out that no case had been sent for many years by the School Medical Department for refraction at a voluntary institution and that the school children who attended the voluntary institutions did so because their parents, for various reasons, declined to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Education Committee. The necessity for the School Medical Department to send children elsewhere for refraction does not arise because cases of special difficulty are dealt with by the Ophthalmic Surgeon employed by the Education Committee. It should be understood, as stated by Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, in his Annual Report for 1932, that "there is no obligation on the parent of a child in an elementary school to accept, on behalf of the child, the medical treatment actually provided and offered by the authority, nor is there a specific obligation on the authority itself to provide forms of treatment for every child." Thus, although the Hull Education Committee provide ample facilities for refraction, they have no power to compel parents to accept, on behalf of the child, that form of treatment at a school clinic.

If the alteration in the attitude of voluntary institutions towards refraction work as outlined above is to be extended towards the other forms of treatment now provided for children of school age by the Local Education Authority, namely, minor ailments, orthopædics, X-rays, aural treatment and general hospital treatment, it is interesting to contemplate the results of such a policy upon the attitude of the Corporation and of the public generally towards the institutions concerned.

This matter is referred to here at some length because of the interesting general principles involved.

It should be appreciated that there are distinct advantages to be gained by the refraction of school children under the direct control of the School Medical Department. Not only are accurate records of the eye condition easily available, but it is possible to follow up cases more closely as regards the supply of spectacles, re-examination, and recommendations for special educational treatment, such as admission to a special class for partially sighted children. The position now is that where parents desire a medical examination to be carried out in connection with defective vision the only means of arranging it is at a school clinic, or possibly at one voluntary hospital; there are few parents of elementary school children who can afford an examination by a private ophthalmic surgeon.

There is little doubt that the altered position as regards the treatment of children has accounted in part for the increased attendance at the ophthalmic clinic. There is also every likelihood that the number of Public Assistance cases referred to that clinic will increase as the existence of the facilities become more widely known.

20. The types of cases dealt with at the ophthalmic clinics are shown in the appended summary, which omits, in order to avoid confusion, all adult cases. In this summary, if a child suffered from more than one defect, all defects are included.

Summary of Conditions Found.

Condition.	Number of Examples.
Emmetropia	64
Hypermetropia	216
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	618
Myopia	227
Myopic Astigmatism	253
Mixed Astigmatism	164
Anisometropia	13
Convergent Strabismus	394
Divergent Strabismus	19
Corneal Nebulæ, Etc.	20
Cataracts	13
Retinitis	6
Nystagmus	7
Optic Atrophy	1
Congenital Defects other than Cataracts	10
Other Conditions	9
Total	2034

21. The scheme for the provision of spectacles continues to operate most successfully. Under this scheme—

1. One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight pairs of spectacles were supplied on new prescriptions issued at our ophthalmic clinics.
2. Seventy-six pairs of spectacles were supplied on renewal of previous prescriptions.
3. Eleven pairs of spectacles were supplied on prescriptions issued elsewhere than at school clinics.
4. One hundred and forty-one minor repairs were undertaken.

In no case did the Education Committee pay any portion of the cost.

22. Under the terms of the new contract for 1935, two types of spectacles are offered to parents. Children can be supplied with the ordinary saddle-bridge type or, at a slightly higher price, with the pad-bridge type, which is considered more satisfactory from the technical aspect.

(c) **Nose, Throat and Ear Defects.**

23. A table is printed to show the amount of work undertaken at the special aural clinics. Although the fact is difficult to demonstrate by statistics, there is no doubt among those members of the staff competent to judge that the work of this clinic has resulted in a very considerable reduction in the number of children suffering in a severe degree from "running ears" (*otitis-media*).

Aural Clinic, 1934.

Disease.	Cases.	Attendances.	Operation Required.	Operation Performed.
Otitis Media	252	755	172	84
Other Defects	510	1227	385	200
Totals	762	1982	557	284

24. The Education Committee do not make any direct provision for operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids. The figures printed in Table IV., Group III., represent only a fraction of the total number of operations carried out in the city. It is not possible to secure reliable information as to the number of operations done privately or in institutions.

(d) **Dental Defects.**

25. Statistics relating to the work done by dental officers among school children are printed in Table IV., page 292. In addition, however, to the work summarised in that table, a very considerable and increasing amount of work is

undertaken in connection with patients in different categories and of all ages referred by other departments of the Health Service. A summary of this work is appended. It omits work done by a dental officer who visits Cottingham Sanatorium once every two weeks.

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases.

	Children under 5 years.	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Tuberculous Cases.*	Children's Homes Cases.	Out Relief Cases.
Number dealt with	519	640	16	63	146
Attendances	701	2552	50	81	565
Extractions—					
(1) Temporary Teeth	913	—	6	48	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	4001	80	13	743
Fillings—					
(1) Temporary Teeth	8	—	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	81	1	17	—
Other Operations	85	174	2	16	8
Administration of General Anæsthetics	185	570	13	—	90

* Cases seen at Clinics only cases seen at Sanatorium not included.

26. In order to illustrate the increased scope of activities under the dental scheme during the last ten years two further tables are printed.

Routine Dental Inspections.

Age Groups.	1926.	1928.	1930.	1932.	1934.
5 years and under	—	3053	4035	4980	5193
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3474	4191	4079	4705	4891
7 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3405	3068	4429	4879	5292
8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2468	4536	5714	5173	5300
9 " " " " " " " " " " " "	265	3406	5768	5015	5336
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	3093	6155	5488	5370
11 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	1815	3908	5761	5223
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	2227	3246	4938	5208
13 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	2138	3195	3610	5124
14 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	42	231	380	743
15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	14	15	15	33
16 " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	7	—	—
Totals	9612	29383	40777	44944	47713
Average per session	53.1	98.6	121	125	126

Dental Treatment.

	1926.	1928.		1930.		1932.		1934.	
		School Children.	All Cases.	School Children.	All Cases.	School Children.	All Cases.	School Children.	All Cases.
Cases treated	9195	14564	14786	15497	16132	17853	19103	17010	18394
Attendances	11486	20180	20597	23837	25658	25199	28743	24581	28530
Fillings	2156	3737	3747	4862	4982	6238	6558	5213	5320
Extractions	22818	34153	35278	38275	41713	33292	39708	24122	29926
Other Operations	660	1736	1783	1240	1397	3609	4036	3045	3331
Average attendance per session	10.5	13.9	14.2	11.3	12.2	10.0	11.4	10.1	11.7

27. The response to the offer of dental treatment still leaves much to be desired. It varies greatly in different schools.

28. General anæsthesia is employed to a fairly large extent, particularly in connection with the treatment of non-school cases. Nitrous oxide and oxygen apparatus is used.

(e) **Orthopædic and Postural Defects.**

29. Certain particulars of the treatment of these defects are given in Table IV. This statement, however, is very incomplete and, therefore, additional details are given below. Work of a similar character is also undertaken at the Park Avenue Special School and is referred to on page 282.

It should be noted with regard to the appended tables, that as the Central Orthopædic Clinic is under the administrative control of the Education Committee, statistics relating to all categories of patients dealt with at that clinic are presented in this Report. On the other hand, as the East Hull Orthopædic Clinic is administered by the Health Committee, statistics relating only to the school children dealt with at that clinic are given here.

Central Orthopædic Clinic, 1934.

(A) *Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.*

Type of Case.	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE.											
	Education.		M. & C.W.		Tuberculosis.		Health.		Children's Care.		Pub. Assistance.	
	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.
Deformities—												
Rickets ...	11	43	9	34	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	11	50	—	—	—	—	12	17	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis ...	10	176	3	44	1	1	5	14	—	—	1	15
Other Forms ...	74	314	27	100	3	14	4	6	—	—	13	29
Tuberculosis—												
Spine ...	—	2	—	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip ...	—	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Bones & Joints	3	21	—	—	5	33	2	2	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	109	610	39	178	11	81	14	30	—	—	22	47

Total new cases—195. Total attendances for inspection—946.

(B) *Treatments Given.*

Form of Treatment.	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE.					
	Education.	M. & C.W.	Tuberculosis.	Health.	Children's Care.	Pub. Assistance.
Massage ...	2243	334	64	20	—	40
Electrical ...	237	1	—	—	—	24
Remedial Exercises ...	3607	334	63	19	—	41
Other ...	201	42	8	3	—	—
Totals ...	6288	711	135	42	—	105

Total number of treatments given—7,281.

East Hull Orthopædic Clinic, 1934.**(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.**

Type of Case.	New Cases.	Attendances.
Deformities :—		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	3	50
Infantile Paralysis	37	180
Other Forms		
Tuberculosis :—		
Spine	1	1
Hip	—	4
Other Bones and Joints	—	3
Totals	41	238

(B) Treatments Given.

Form of Treatment.	
Massage	2200
Electrical	1736
Remedial Exercises	3082
Other	140
Total	7158

(f) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

30. This clinic is not a "treatment" clinic in the narrow sense of the term, but its activities nevertheless can be referred to most appropriately in this section.

The table printed below shows the amount of work done.

Condition.	School Children.		Children under 5 years.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.
Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—						
(a) with heart affection	15	89	—	—	15	89
(b) without heart affection	29	95	1	2	30	97
2. Rheumatic Chorea—						
(a) with heart affection	4	14	—	—	4	14
(b) without heart affection	8	31	—	—	8	31
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above	6	22	—	—	6	22
4. Congenital Heart Disease	15	104	7	15	22	119
5. Functional Heart Disorder	26	49	2	2	28	51
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder... ..	46	63	—	1	46	64
Totals	149	467	10	20	159	487

31. A considerable amount of valuable research work continues to be undertaken at this clinic and a special report of some of this work is printed in an Appendix, page 302.

32. It is gratifying to report that parents have demonstrated their appreciation of the work of this special clinic by attending in a most satisfactory manner.

(g) Tuberculosis.

33. A school for forty to sixty children is provided for children undergoing resident treatment at Cottingham Sanatorium. Children in whose cases the disease is quiescent are admitted to the Open Air School and the Park Avenue School.

(h) Treatment by Artificial Light.

34. This type of treatment is provided under the interavailability scheme by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Little use was made of the facilities during the year.

Condition.	Number.	Lamp.	Result.
Debility	4	M.V.	} Cancelled 3 Improved 7 Not improved 4
Skin Diseases	5	M.V.	
Other	5	M.V.	

M.V.=Mercury Vapour.

The complete course involves twelve treatments. Several of the children received repeat courses, one child having had as many as one hundred and forty-seven treatments.

VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

35. The incidence of the more important diseases is shown below.

Incidence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total 1934.	Total 1933.
Scarlet Fever	98	119	87	154	458	286
Diphtheria	275	86	94	193	648	887
Typhoid Fever	2	—	—	—	2	2
Polio-myelitis	—	—	1	—	1	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	1	—	—	3	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	271	261	142	442	1116	945

Figures for the non-notifiable infectious diseases are not given because, although a considerable amount of information is available, it is not complete or entirely reliable. There was no serious outbreak of these diseases during the year.

36. Diphtheria still remains a serious problem in Hull, not so much in respect of the number of cases, but in respect of the high mortality rate due to the serious type of the disease. The effort to deal with the problem by means of Schick testing and immunisation has made considerable progress during the year. Special immunisation clinics are held and in addition facilities for testing and immunisation in the schools themselves have been provided. Particulars of work done are appended.

37. Number of school children immunised against diphtheria at the Special Immunisation Clinics and in Schools.

	Schick Tested.			Immunised.	Re-Test.			Re-Immunised.
	No.	Negative.	Positive.		No.	Negative.	Positive.	
Clinics	315	100	215	213	156	149	7	7
Schools	563	147	399	399	—	—	—	—
Children's Homes ...	11	5	6	21 (15 without test)	—	—	—	—
	889	252	620	633	156	149	7	7

38. Certificates in accordance with the Education Code were issued in respect of two departments where the abnormally low attendance (less than 60 per cent.) was reasonably attributable to the prevalence of epidemic disease. The total number of weeks during which this low attendance prevailed in the two departments was eight. The disease responsible was measles.

Mortality Among School Children.

39. The table presented below shows the causes of death in children between the ages of five and fourteen years.

Causes of Death, 1934.

Disease or other Cause.				Number.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.	
Common	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	3	2.6	} 35.1
Infectious Diseases.		...	...	38	32.5	
Influenza	...	...	...	2	1.7	} 1.7
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	4	3.4	
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	8	6.8	} 11.1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	0.9	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	2	1.7	1.7
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	1	0.9	0.9
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	0.9	0.9
Heart Disease	...	...	...	19	16.2	16.2
Respiratory Diseases.	Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	6	5.1	} 6.8
	Pneumonia (Other forms)	...	...	2	1.7	
Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	2	1.7	1.7
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	1	0.9	0.9
Violence.	Drowning	...	...	1	0.9	} 8.6
	Other Violence...	...	...	9	7.7	
Other Causes	...	...	...	17	14.5	14.5
Total				117		

The total number of deaths in each year from 1929 to 1934 has been 155, 118, 140, 159, 141 and 117.

IX.—OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

40. Apart from the Open Air School, to which reference is made on page 282, there is no established scheme for open air education, for example, in playground classes, open air classrooms in elementary schools, and in school journeys and camps.

On the other hand, all of the many elementary schools which have been constructed in recent years are built on lines which allow of a close approximation to open air school conditions. It would be an advantage from the health aspect if in the older types of school more use could be made of playground classes.

X.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

41. A report on this work in schools compiled by the Organiser of Physical Training is printed in an Appendix, page 305.

XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

42. The School Medical Department maintains a close interest in the general arrangements for the provision of meals.

Meals are provided in twenty-five centres. Some interesting information is given in the tables below.

Provision of Meals, 1934.

Total meals supplied—955,766.

Month.	Largest number of meals in one week.	Largest number of children fed in one week.
January	19955	3603
February	20982	3731
March	21696	3870
April	20583	3775
May	20125	3659
June	19457	3569
July	19521	3538
August	12372	3218
September	18262	3314
October	18562	3346
November	19533	3566
December	21390	3870
		3

Provision of Meals, 1925-1934.

Year.	Total Meals supplied.
1925	313136
1926	517624
1927	645842
1928	751731
1929	694833
1930	651931
1931	584192
1932	866195
1933	982268
1934	955766

43. The Board of Education Scheme for the provision of milk to school children came into force towards the end of the year. It is too early to come to any definite conclusions as to the working of the scheme in the city, but a short description of the position may be of interest.

Before the introduction of the general scheme, very little was done—and that only on a voluntary basis and on payment—in the direction of supplying milk for consumption by children on school premises.

The scheme approved by the Education Committee provides for the supply of milk for consumption at approved centres (schools or canteens) under two different headings.

- (1) Supply on payment by children ;
- (2) Supply on payment by the Committee.

Children are eligible for free milk if the family income is within the scale established by the Committee for the supply of free *meals*. All children entitled on financial grounds to free meals are not eligible for free milk—selection must be made by medical officers.

As regards the voluntary system for the supply of milk on payment by children, the scheme has been adopted by practically all departments in schools. At the beginning of the scheme the number of children purchasing milk for consumption in school was in the vicinity of thirty thousand.

As regards the scheme for the supply of milk free to children, the number of children in receipt of milk has been in the vicinity of one thousand.

The requirement that children to receive free milk must be selected by medical officers has led to an anomalous position in Hull. Selection of children to receive free meals is made by teachers and is entirely on a basis of financial eligibility in accordance with a scale. Medical officers take no part in the selection. In the case of milk, however, medical officers, in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Education, select the children. The principle underlying the introduction of general schemes for the provision of free meals and free milk is the same, *i.e.*, that some children suffer from subnormal nutrition and their parents are financially unable to provide the necessary sustenance. One of the effects of this anomaly is to throw into prominence the cost of medical selection in relation to the cost of free milk. This, in turn, has led to the decision by medical officers as to the necessity for milk being based on a more or less casual *ad hoc* inspection of children in schools or clinics. The diagnosis of subnormal nutrition in children may not

be a very difficult matter, but the diagnosis of the cause is not possible at a casual inspection. Subnormal nutrition may be due to many causes, *e.g.*, insufficiency of food, unsuitability of food, deficient assimilative powers, various diseases, and insufficient sleep. It is true that in many cases the additional milk will be of value whatever the underlying cause of subnormal nutrition, but, from the scientific aspect, it would be an advantage to deal more directly with the cause in each individual child.

In view of the increasing importance of the question of the state of nutrition of the child population, the scientific investigation of the various causal factors of malnutrition and under-nutrition becomes more necessary. The decision of the Board of Education with regard to the selection by the medical officer of children for free supplies of milk, seemed to offer a favourable opportunity for undertaking a wide investigation into the question of nutrition with enquiries specially directed towards the causes of malnutrition. With this object in view, the Medical Officer of Health and the Director of Education prepared a joint report with details of a scheme designed to ensure not only a complete survey of all the school children as regards their nutrition but also the re-examination of the children at regular intervals. The information thus obtained would have been of real value in ascertaining the extent of the problem of under-nutrition in the school population of the city and in assessing the value of the measures, *e.g.*, provision of milk, adopted to deal with the situation. Unfortunately the Committee was unable, for financial reasons, to adopt the scheme in its entirety and the supervision of the milk scheme by the staff of this department has had to be limited to the medical selection of children referred for free supplies of milk. The widespread use of milk by the children in schools will prove of great benefit to the health and well-being of the majority of those participating in the scheme, but it will not solve the problem of the existence of malnutrition or under-nutrition amongst the school population.

XII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

44. The co-operation of parents in the work of the school medical service is a very variable quantity. As regards routine medical inspection in schools, the number of parents in attendance varies from 100 per cent. to nil. The chief factors which appear to influence the attendance of parents are the area in which the school is situated, the age of the child, and the influence of the head teacher. As regards attention to recommendations as to treatment of medical ailments, the response of parents in Hull can be considered satisfactory on the whole. The minor ailments, inspection and special medical clinics are very well attended, although it must be admitted that the very remarkable decline in attendances during the school holidays indicates that the influence of the teachers accounts to a very large extent for the

large attendances. With regard, however, to dental treatment the position is that a very large number of parents do not co-operate as they should in the effort to benefit their children.

45. It is impossible to praise too highly the co-operation of teachers in Hull in the work of the school medical department. Much of the success which attends our efforts is directly due to the assistance and enthusiasm of the teachers.

46. The Superintendent School Officer and his staff have given much assistance on many occasions. The co-operation of the Superintendent in work connected with the reference of children from the Juvenile Court has been of special value.

47. The table printed below summarises (at 31st December, 1934, by way of example), the reasons for absences extending over a period of three months or more. The table differentiates between children who have been in attendance at school and are temporarily absent, and those who have failed to commence school within three months of attaining the age of five years or have been permanently excluded on account of very severe disease or defect. The table omits certified cases of mental defect which were of sufficiently low grade to justify notification to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts. It omits, also, children resident in institutions, such as Cottingham Sanatorium, where education is provided. It should be appreciated that in the case of most of the group who have not commenced school or who are permanently excluded, the school medical department either has investigated or at an appropriate time will investigate, to determine what, if anything, can be done to provide special educational facilities.

Absence for 3 Months or more (December, 1934).

	Children who have attended school.		Children who have not commenced attendance or are permanently excluded.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Heart Disease	8	10	1	2
Acute Rheumatism	3	9	—	—
Chorea	12	8	1	—
Active Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	3	1	—	1
Active Tuberculosis (Bones and Joints)	6	5	2	3
Other Active Tuberculosis	1	3	—	—
Eye Diseases	3	7	1	—
Respiratory Diseases	6	5	3	2
Ear Diseases	1	4	—	—
Infectious Diseases	6	10	—	—
Ringworm (Scalp)	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	2	2	—	1
Anæmia and Debility	1	14	—	—
Accident	4	1	—	—
Orthopaedic Crippling	4	6	8	6
Mental Deficiency	1	1	6	4
Blindness	—	—	—	1
Deafness	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	11	16	4	4
Totals	72	102	26	24

48. Several voluntary bodies continue to render valuable aid directly or indirectly in connection with the activities of the School Medical Department.

49. During 1934, the Hull Children's Clothing Fund distributed 2,361 pairs of boots and stockings to children. In addition, thirty-seven children were provided with various other articles of clothing and the parents of ninety-three children were persuaded by the Committee of the fund to provide suitable clothing for their children.

50. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children once again lent their valuable aid in connection with cases of ordinary neglect, uncleanliness and failure to provide adequate medical treatment.

51. In connection with the orthopædic scheme the work has been very greatly helped by the financial assistance provided to parents in respect of the purchase of surgical apparatus. Such assistance which amounted in cases of individual children to sums as high as five pounds was provided by the undernoted Voluntary Bodies.

Poor Bairns' Fund	....	....	....	....	60 cases.
Guild of Brave Poor Things			....	....	32 cases.
Great War Trust	....	....	....	....	1 case.
Tuberculosis After-Care Committee			....		6 cases.

52. The Trustees of the W. W. Tasker Fund once again very kindly placed at the entire discretion of the School Medical Department a considerable sum of money to be utilised in sending children for holidays in the country. No less than 162 children were sent on a holiday ranging from two to four weeks.

XIII.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

53. The methods of ascertainment and disposal of children who are defective within the meaning of Part V. of the Education Act, 1921, have been dealt with very fully in previous Reports. The methods of ascertainment remain adequate. The methods of disposal remain inefficient in certain directions through the inadequacy of special school accommodation.

Figures relating to these special groups of children are printed in Table III., pages 289 and 290. The children referred to in that table are resident in the city, or are maintained at the expense of the Education Committee in special schools outside the area, or are patients in institutions belonging to the Corporation.

(a) **Ascertainment and Disposal.***Mentally Defective Children.*

54. Formal examinations in connection with possible mental defect were undertaken in 198 cases and the findings are set out below.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS.

Idiots—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	4
Imbeciles—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	13
Low Grade Feeble Minded and Epileptic—Notified to Local Control Authority....	....	....	1
Feeble Minded—Suitable for Special School	....	....	60
Dull (including borderline cases)	....	....	103
Backward	....	....	17
Total	....	....	198

55. It is appropriate, in connection with the figures in Table III. relating to mentally defective children, to stress the fact that these figures do not represent by any means the total number of defective children within the area. The table omits the large number of children of low grade mentality whose cases have been notified to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts, either as a result of the primary examination or after a period on trial in the special school. It omits, also, with the exception of a few cases shown at no school, all children under seven years of age who suffer from mental defect, and further, the table does not include those children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years who, because of the fact that no vacancy was ever found for them in the special school, pass out of the jurisdiction of the Education Authority at the age of fourteen years instead of remaining under that jurisdiction until the age of sixteen years, which would be the case if the Authority provided adequate accommodation in schools for the mentally defective.

56. No less than 121 children who have been certified as feeble-minded and suitable for admission to a special school remain in attendance at ordinary elementary schools. This position is highly unsatisfactory, not only from the educational aspect, but from the wider social aspect. It is not legally possible to notify cases of educable feeble-minded children to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts except "on discharge from a special school," and, therefore, such children who remain in ordinary schools pass out of control or supervision as soon as they leave school at fourteen years of age. The efforts to render ascertainment effective are to a great extent nullified.

57. The total number of children notified to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts was forty-nine, of whom thirty-two had been in attendance at the special school. The number included three idiots, seventeen imbeciles and twenty-nine feeble-minded cases.

Tuberculous Children.

58. With practically no exception all the cases of tuberculosis included in Table III. have been under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Department.

Children with Multiple Defects.

59. To avoid misunderstanding, it should be noted that the figures under this heading do not include all children suffering from a combination of serious defects, but only children suffering from combinations of certain defects specified by the Board of Education.

(b) Special Schools.

Osborne Street School for the Deaf.

60. A summary of the position at this school which provides for day scholars only is shown below.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on Registers at 31st December, 1934 ...	21	19	40
Number admitted during 1934	4	2	6
Number left the City	1	—	1

61. At the end of the year the Committee decided to purchase for use at the school a special equipment which is designed to develop the residual hearing which is often found in "deaf" children and to make use of this hearing for general teaching purposes and for education in voice production. Owing to the short period during which the apparatus has been in use in the school, it is not possible to assess with accuracy its ultimate value, but it is hoped that results will be as good in Hull as they have been in other schools for the deaf throughout England.

Malton Street School for Mentally Defective Children.

62. The appended summary shows the position at the school at the end of the year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on Registers at 31st December, 1934 ...	75	74	149
Number admitted during 1934	18	14	32
Number permitted to leave before age 16 years ...	5	9	14
Number discharged at age 16 years	—	1	1
Number discharged as ineducable	11	7	18
Number left the City	1	1	2
Number left to ordinary school	1	—	1

63. This school does not provide enough accommodation for the certified educable feeble-minded group, of whom, as stated previously, there are 121 in attendance at ordinary schools. During the year a little progress was made in the direction of providing additional room for children. Several rooms in an adjoining school are being made available and this in turn will make it possible to use part of the Malton Street School as an assembly room, etc. The approved number of places for this group of children, however, remains the same.

64. The development of the Corporation housing estates on the outskirts of the city has created difficulties in regard to attendance at this school, which is situated near the centre of the city. Transport facilities by special omnibus are provided only for a limited number (approximately fifty) of children and the remainder have to make their way to school by other means. In the case of outlying estates, this means travelling a considerable distance by more than one ordinary bus or tramcar, and it will be readily appreciated that for some children of this type this is a serious matter. One special bus cannot be expected to tap all districts. These difficulties lead to anomalies in the selection of children from the certified group for actual admission to the school. The most logical method of selection is the level of intelligence, but the question of transport in some cases makes it difficult to adhere strictly to this method—a position which is not altogether satisfactory. That the problem is not of negligible importance is indicated by the fact that in one of the most outlying of the developing housing areas there are already approximately thirty children certified as suitable for a special school of this type.

The solution of the problem is not an easy one. The attitude of the Board of Education as to the development of provision for the educable feeble-minded group of children is not very definite at the present moment. Even if provision for more children in special schools were to be approved, the question arises as to whether in a city of the area of Hull the accommodation should be concentrated in one school or should be divided among several schools in different parts of the city. Special transport by bus is a very expensive method of solving the problem in Hull.

Craft Classes.

65. Three classes with a total of eighty children on the registers were in existence at the end of the year. It is probable that these classes will be disbanded in the near future. At one time these classes did provide some means of special education for some of the certified feeble-minded children for whom there was no room in the special school, and with their disbandment there will be no alternative but to leave the children in the ordinary school.

Park Avenue School for Physically Defective Children.

66. A change of considerable importance in the constitution of this school took place during the year.

From the date of establishment in 1920, the school had provided for fifty-five day scholars and for eighteen resident scholars. During the first few years a full demand was made on the facilities for resident children, but latterly the demand has decreased for various reasons. At the same time, an urgent problem had arisen because the demand for accommodation for day children had increased and during the last few years there has always been a waiting list of varying length. A waiting list for admission to this type of school means that in many cases the children are deprived of any education for a prolonged period and education is a matter of considerable importance to children who, by reason of physical incapacity, find the field of suitable employment considerably narrowed. The retention of accommodation dependent on resident children which was not in full use tended to restrict the general provision of educational and medical facilities in the school.

It was therefore decided to cater only for children in day attendance. By making use of the accommodation for resident staff and children it was possible to increase the accommodation from 73 to 128, and in addition, the quality of the accommodation provided for educational and medical purposes was greatly improved. There is now no waiting list for admission.

67. Certain details relating to the work of the school are printed below.

No. on Register 119 Boys 68 Girls 51

Disease	No. in Dec., 1933.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in Dec., 1934.
Infantile Paralysis (sequelae) ...	48	15	5	58
Talipes Equino-Varus and Valgus ...	3	1	—	4
Rachitic Deformities ...	1	2	—	3
Tuberculosis of Spine, quiescent ...	2	4	—	6
Tuberculosis of Hip, do. ...	5	2	—	7
Tuberculosis of Knee, do. ...	2	2	—	4
Tuberculosis of Femur do. ...	—	1	—	1
Ataxia ...	2	—	—	2
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	1	—	—	1
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	—
Spastic Paralysis } ...	13	5	2	16
Birth Palsy }				
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ...	1	—	—	1
Accidental Dislocation of Hip ...	1	—	—	1
Chronic Osteo-myelitis ...	2	2	—	4
Amputation—Foot ...	1	—	—	1
Amputation—Leg ...	—	1	—	1
Genu Valgum ...	—	1	—	1
Perthe's Disease ...	—	2	—	2
Myeloma—Hip ...	—	1	—	1
Amyotonia Congenita ...	—	1	—	1
Haemophilia ...	—	1	—	1
Spina Bifida ...	1	—	—	1
Congenital Deformities of Hands and Feet ...	1	1	1	1
Paralysis—Arm ...	1	—	—	1
Total ...	85	42	8	119

Residents transferred as Day Scholars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Surgical Apparatus supplied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Medical Inspections at the School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589
Treatments at the School:—								
Massage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5696
Electrical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5402
Remedial Exercises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8411
Plaster of Paris Splints and Jackets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Minor Ailments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3362
Plaster of Paris Splints made for Cottingham Sanatorium patients...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plaster of Paris Splints made for children not on the School Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR.

Left on attaining 16 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Left to Ordinary School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Left to other Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged—unable to derive further benefit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Classes for Partially Sighted Children.

68. The two classes in operation continue their excellent work. It had been hoped to establish a third class during the year. A room in Craven Street Infants' School was allocated, but difficulties were experienced in obtaining the approval of the Board of Education. A special committee of the Board issued during the year a report on the whole question of partially sighted children. One of the chief recommendations was that in regard to partially sighted children a policy of non-segregation should be adopted. This means that special classes should be established in elementary schools where the conditions are such that for certain subjects in the curriculum the partially sighted children would be taught with the normal children of the same age, while for other subjects they should be dealt with as a special group. This policy is completely approved of in Hull, but owing to pressure on elementary school accommodation it is not possible at the present time to carry the policy into effect. It was felt at the same time that, owing to the large number of children classified as partially sighted, it would be an advantage to provide a special class on the lines of the two existing classes and at a later date, as local circumstances permitted, to bring the policy of non-segregation into effect. There is no doubt that this group of children deserve and repay special consideration. The defect is not one which is readily obvious to the lay person, and it is possible that for this reason the needs of the group are not so widely appreciated as is the case with other groups of defective children.

Open Air School.

69. This school continues to do excellent work. On 31st December, 1934, the number of children on the register was 303, and the conditions which were responsible for admission to the school were as set out below.

Delicate (malnutrition, debility, etc.)	....	....	259
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (quiescent)	....	....	31
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (quiescent)	....	....	8
Crippling	....	....	5
Total			303

During the year, 155 children were discharged from the school. The great majority were discharged as recovered, but in a few cases the children were discharged for other reasons.

A nurse is employed full time at this school. The table below shows the amount of work undertaken at the school by the medical and nursing staff.

Open Air School, 1934.

General re-inspections by medical officers	....	....	492
Inspections and re-inspections of minor ailments by medical officers	....	....	1105
Inspections and re-inspections by Aural Surgeon	....	....	30
Baths	....	....	10451
Cleanliness inspections	....	....	2207
Weighing and measuring	....	....	5570
Number of treatments of minor ailments	....	....	8806
Number of treatments of orthopædic defects	....	....	582

(c) The After Careers of Defective Children.

70. The table below is of some interest. It should be noted that the table refers solely to such persons in the various categories who actually attended a special school in the city or were maintained by the Education Committee at special schools outside the area and are still under the age of twenty-one years. Thus, for example, mentally defective persons who were of too low grade to attend a special school are not included.

	Physically Defective Children.			Mentally Defective Children.			Blind Children.			Deaf Children.		
	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.
1. Number who have left	63	86	149	115	126	241	5	4	9	23	9	32
2. Number who—												
(a) Have since died	1	1	2	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment	8	12	20	49	52	101	—	—	—	3	—	3
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(d) Are in any other Institution	1	6	7	14	18	32	—	1	1	—	—	—
(e) Are unemployed	5	12	17	17	11	28	—	—	—	2	3	5
(f) Are attending ordinary schools...	13	21	34	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number who are employed in—												
(a) Industrial or manual occupations	11	5	16	16	3	19	4	3	7	16	3	19
(b) Agricultural or rural occupations	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domestic occupations, including those who are helping in the domestic work at home	—	18	18	—	36	36	—	—	—	3	3	—
(d) Commercial, professional or clerical work	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Blind alley or other precarious occupations	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Number who have left the neighbourhood, or whose after careers have not been traced	10	8	18	5	4	9	—	—	—	1	—	1
5. Earnings—												
(a) Unpaid	—	10	10	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	3	3
(b) Under 10s. per week	8	11	19	11	16	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Between 10s. and £1 per week	10	4	14	11	2	13	3	3	6	12	1	13
(d) Between £1 and £2 per week	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	6
(e) Over £2 per week	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(f) Unknown	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1

(d) Inspection and Treatment of Children attending Special Schools.

71. A summary of the work done in connection with the inspection and treatment of children attending special schools is appended.

Inspections.*At Schools—*

Routine Medical Inspections	....	....	....	140
Routine Dental Inspections	....	....	....	601
Aural Surgeon's Inspections	....	....	....	28

At Clinics—

				Cases.		Attendances.
General	....	....	....	345	....	840
Ophthalmic	....	....	....	42	....	58
Aural	....	....	....	13	....	34
Rheumatism and Heart	....	....	....	3	....	14
Orthopædic	....	....	....	4	....	34

Treatments.

Minor Ailments	....	....	....	....	....	2932
Orthopædic	....	....	....	....	....	31
Dental	....	....	....	....	....	313

The above figures do not include inspections and treatments carried out at the Park Avenue School and the Open Air School, as detailed in the sections relating to these schools.

In thirty-two cases spectacles were prescribed, and in thirty-one cases, spectacles were obtained during the year.

XIV.—FULL TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

Methods Adopted.

72. Each case suggested as being in need of, and likely to profit by, a course of further training is carefully considered as to suitability and prospects of employment after completion of training, and, if satisfactory, a decision is obtained from the Education Committee and the matter is submitted to the Board of Education for approval.

No courses are maintained by the Authority.

Training Provided.

(1) Blind Cases.

73. Twenty-two students have been under training during the year. One boy, aged sixteen years, commenced a three years' course of further education and training in preparation for a subsequent course in massage. One man, aged twenty-four years, commenced a three years' course of training as a shorthand typist. Both these cases attend the Royal Normal College for the Blind, London. The remaining twenty cases, in accordance with the approved scheme, were undertaking courses of training at the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind in the following occupations: Making baskets (6), making brushes (7), making cane furniture (1), making mats (3), machine knitting (3).

(2) Cases suffering from Other Defects.

74. Only one case—a cripple lad—was maintained by the Education Authority while undergoing special training. He was admitted from the Hull Public Assistance Children's Homes to the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton, for a period of vocational training. It was hoped that the course would equip him to earn a living and so prevent him from becoming a permanent charge on Public Assistance.

After Careers.

75. Of the twenty persons under training at the Hull and East Riding Institute, three completed training during the year, and were at once transferred to the workshops of the institute as journeymen.

XV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

76. No Nursery School has been established in the city. On the other hand, five classes, officially described as classes for children under five years of age, are in existence and the number of children on the registers of these classes was 155 in December, 1934. These classes are subject to close medical supervision.

XVI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

77. The arrangements for medical inspection and treatment of scholars attending these schools remain unaltered.

78. Medical officers visited these schools to carry out routine medical inspection on 161 occasions.

79. The following summary shows the extent to which clinic facilities were utilised by pupils attending these schools and institutions.

Inspections.

				Cases.	Attendances.
General	....	....	....	25	39
Ophthalmic	....	....	....	171	200
Aural	....	....	....	13	24
Rheumatism and Heart	....	....	....	6	9
Orthopædic	....	....	....	7	28

Treatments.

Minor Ailments	....	....	....	....	15
Orthopædic	....	....	....	....	248
Dental....	....	....	....	....	45

In 134 cases, spectacles were prescribed, and in 141 cases spectacles were obtained during the year.

80. It would be a progressive step to institute a system of dental inspection and treatment for secondary school pupils on broadly similar lines to those which obtain in elementary schools. Many of the children attending secondary schools would have received an annual routine dental inspection and subsequent clinic treatment if they had remained in elementary schools. A routine inspection would be of benefit even in the case of the pupils who elected to secure the treatment privately rather than at a school clinic.

XVII.—PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

81. Inspection and treatment are provided free of charge to pupils attending elementary schools, except in the case of dental treatment, for which small fixed charges are made in accordance with the family income. In the case of pupils attending secondary schools, inspection is provided free; treatment is provided only in cases where the parents prove their financial inability to procure treatment from private agencies. Voluntary payments by means of contribution boxes are accepted on behalf of any patient. In addition, every non-school case inspected or treated at a school clinic is the subject of payment by the appropriate Committee to the Education Committee. The table printed below shows the amounts received under two headings; the amount paid by other Committees is not included.

	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed dental charges	419	13	6	395	11	0	374	17	6	384	1	0
Voluntary payments	14	0	2	13	16	11	10	17	2	9	15	9
Totals	£433	13	8	409	7	11	385	14	8	393	16	9

XVIII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

82. The Director of Education reports that there has been no important change in the teaching and practice of hygiene in schools during the year.

83. As in former years, students attending the centres for the training of teachers in the city have visited clinics and special schools under the guidance of members of the medical staff.

XIX.—SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

84. Three enquiries made during the year are referred to in special appendices to this Report.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Five hundred and fifty-seven children attending elementary schools were examined by the medical staff in connection with employment out of school hours. Forty-five teachers were examined in connection with absence from duty. Twelve student teachers were examined and fifteen candidates were examined in connection with the Superannuation Act. Twenty-six children were examined in regard to theatrical employment and thirty-nine were examined under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

86. One hundred and twenty-two examinations in First Aid of adult students attending the School for Fishermen were carried out.

XXI.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1ST JANUARY, 1934, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.										
Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—										
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,715
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,585
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,473
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,773
Number of other Routine Inspections										
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.										
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,885
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,027
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,912

Figures in Table 1b. and Table 11. do not include Special Inspections undertaken in connection with the scheme for the supply of free milk.

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (3)	Requiring treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. (5)
Malnutrition	15	113	35	3
Skin—				
Ringworm—				
Scalp	1	—	38	—
Body	3	—	108	—
Scabies	15	—	586	—
Impetigo	37	2	2587	—
Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	44	5	4057	9
Eye—				
Blepharitis	29	3	415	1
Conjunctivitis	7	2	562	—
Keratitis	—	—	7	2
Corneal Opacities	—	—	16	—
Defective Vision (excluding squint)	564	71	511	4
Squint	115	17	220	—
Other Conditions	2	2	533	22
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	16	5	36	1
Otitis Media	56	9	629	1
Other Ear Diseases	48	3	363	2
Nose and Throat—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	146	236	107	3
Adenoids only	62	30	44	1
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	592	78	190	—
Other Conditions	53	5	894	26
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tuberculous	3	22	58	1
Defective Speech	—	9	1	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	42	11	7	—
Functional	16	38	5	3
Anæmia	16	46	34	4
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	47	173	48	3
Other non-tuberculous diseases	—	—	18	3
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	1	2	5	—
Suspected	—	7	—	38
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	1	3	7	1
Bones and Joints	—	1	5	—
Skin	2	—	2	—
Other Forms	—	—	3	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	1	7	12	3
Chorea	3	1	35	4
Other Conditions	—	1	15	5
Deformities—				
Rickets	32	4	2	1
Spinal Curvature	7	3	3	1
Other Forms	78	23	47	7
Other Defects and Diseases	40	116	4107	178
Total ...	2094	1048	16352	327

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Prescribed Groups—			
Entrants	4715	822	17.4
Second Age Group	4585	690	15.0
Third Age Group	4473	568	12.7
Total (prescribed groups)	13773	2080	15.1

Other Routine Inspections—None.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect:—Blindness (*not* Partial Blindness), Deafness (*not* Partial Deafness), Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in the penultimate category of the Table), Heart Disease.

Total Blindness, and Mental Defect (Feeble-minded)	At other Institution	1
	At no School or Institution	1
Mental Defect (Feeble-minded) and Active Tuberculosis	At Certified School for Mentally Defective Children...	1
Mental Defect (Feeble-minded) and Crippling ...	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	3
	At no School or Institution	3
Mental Defect (Feeble-minded) and Heart Disease...	At Certified School for Mentally Defective Children ...	1
Epilepsy and Crippling... ..	At Certified Schools for Epileptic Children	2
	Total	12

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
16	—	—	1	17

PARTIALLY BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	45	82	—	4	131

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
40	—	—	—	40

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	34	—	—	34

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Private Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
144	121*	3	—	16	284

*All these children have been certified as suitable for a Special School, but had not been admitted at 31st December, 1934.

TABLE III.—Continued.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
9	—	—	7	16

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
52	71	1	6	130

II.—Children Suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
34	68	12	13	127

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

Children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
262	875	1	11	1149

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
124	166	1	15	306

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

Children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the Public Elementary School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	44	2	9	55

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*
 RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.
Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Total number treated.
Number of children treated	Nil.	Nil.	255	Nil.	24	Nil.	274

Group V.—Dental Defects.

(I) Number of Children who were :—
(a) Inspected by the Dentists:

[illegible]

(b) Found to require treatment

(c) Actually treated

[illegible]

The above figures refer to elementary school children only. Details of other dental work are printed in Section VII, page 17.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i)	Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses and Assistant Visitors	...	...	19
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in Schools by School Nurses and Assistant Visitors....	...	...	124316
(iii)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	5749
(iv)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	None.
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—			
(a)	Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	None.
(b)	Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	...	None.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1ST JANUARY, 1934, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age	...	...	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total.
Number inspected			1	8	2	—	31	30	60	323	574	719	772	390	182	66	32	3190

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Defect or Disease	Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	2	5	—	—
Uncleanliness—				
Head	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Skin—				
Ringworm—				
Scalp	—	—	—	—
Body	—	—	—	—
Scabies	1	—	3	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (non-tuberculous)	1	1	2	—
Eye—				
Blepharitis	2	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	184	—	3	—
Squint	2	—	1	—
Other Conditions	—	—	3	—
Ear—				
Defective Hearing	3	—	—	—
Otitis Media	3	2	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	—	—	1	—
Nose and Throat—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only	7	7	—	—
Adenoids only	4	1	—	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	24	1	—	—
Other Conditions	7	2	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands—				
Non-Tuberculous	3	—	—	—
Defective Speech	—	—	—	—
Teeth—				
Dental Diseases	176	1	—	—
Heart and Circulation—				
Heart Disease—				
Organic	3	1	—	—
Functional	3	—	—	—
Anæmia	5	—	—	—
Lungs—				
Bronchitis	—	2	—	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary—				
Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary—				
Glands	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	1	—
Deformities—				
Rickets	1	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	3	1	—	—
Other Forms... ..	105	1	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases	12	1	9	—
Total	553	26	25	—

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Detailed Inspections ...	3190	371	11.6

APPENDIX A.

Child Delinquency.

(By J. MORRISON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.).

A short note on the subject of Child Guidance appeared in the Annual Report of the School Medical Service for 1934. Attention was drawn to the fact that although there was no formal Child Guidance Clinic in Hull, nevertheless, a certain amount of work of the Child Guidance type had been done by the School Medical Department for a number of years. There is still no Child Guidance Clinic, but during the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number of children dealt with on account of misdemeanours, delinquency and abnormal behaviour. The increase is almost entirely due to the effect of the new Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, under the provisions of which cases of children appearing before the Juvenile Court may be referred by the Justices for medical examination. The Justices in Hull are fully alive to the advantages of a medico-psychological investigation in certain types of case. It seems appropriate, therefore, to make some further reference to the work. It will be appreciated, however, that considerable discretion must be exercised in making public reference to local cases, and for this reason it is necessary to deal with the subject on broad general lines and to omit much matter which is of considerable interest from the medico-social aspect.

From January, 1934, to March, 1935, the number of cases dealt with has been twenty-nine. Of these twenty-four were boys and five girls. On the occasion of their first reference to the medical department nine had not appeared in the Juvenile Court; twenty were referred directly by the Justices. Two children who had been under observation previously were later referred by the Justices after being charged.

The ages of the cases ranged from six to fourteen years in the non-court cases, and from eight to sixteen in the court cases.

The nature of the misdemeanours or delinquencies was varied. Stealing was the most frequent delinquency in cases referred by the Court, but in most of these cases other misdemeanours, such as sleeping out, running away, and truancy, were associated. Sexual misdemeanours of a serious character were the main features in three cases. In one other case a boy had made a homicidal attack on his father, and in two other cases (one boy and one girl) there had been an attempt to inflict injury, or possibly to commit suicide. Excessive aggression, cruelty and general incorrigibility were the main features in other cases.

As regards the cause of the misdemeanours, it will be appreciated that a small series of cases, however interesting, does not form a scientific basis for drawing conclusions. Further, the fact that the majority of cases have been referred from a Juvenile Court implies a certain amount of selection. Many children whose behaviour is anti-social never reach the Juvenile Court for a variety of reasons. It should also be remembered that naturally when a Juvenile Court adopts a system of referring children for medical examination, there is a tendency at first to refer cases which appear to the Justices more or less clearly to exhibit characteristics generally accepted by the lay mind as coming within the province of medicine. Thus, in this series up to the present, there is an unduly large proportion of cases whose intelligence capacity is well below normal. No doubt as time goes on many cases of interest from the less obvious psychological aspect will be referred.

There is now a very extensive literature on the subject of delinquency, both in this country and America, and the influence of various factors under the headings of heredity, environment and individual medical and psychological abnormalities has been the matter of much investigation. This Hull series has exhibited many recognised causative factors. Of the twenty-two Court cases, three were found to be certifiable as feeble-minded, and no less than nine were classifiable as mentally dull in marked degree. No conclusion that mental dullness is a prime factor in child delinquency, however, is to be drawn. As already noted, a suspicion of mental defect was one of the chief reasons for the Justices referring cases. The great majority of the feeble-minded group and of the very large "dull" group to be found in schools are not delinquents. Abnormal family relationships, such as the presence of a step-parent, the separation of parents, and family discord were prominent features. Medical defects, *e.g.*, stammering, defective vision, were factors of importance in other cases. One boy turned out to be a case of incipient insanity.

There has been a certain amount of newspaper publicity recently on the subject of the increasing amount of crime among juveniles and on the influences at work to explain this increase. Even in the small number of cases in this Hull series it is possible to offer some observations.

The disappearance of the term "reformatory" and its replacement by the term "approved school" appears to have effects more widespread than may have been appreciated. Parents who would have considered it a disgrace to have their child sent to a "reformatory" do not appear to object to their child being sent to an "approved school." There is not the slightest doubt that in several instances in our series the parents were only too anxious to be relieved of their responsibilities by having the child sent away, and indeed, in one or two instances our investigations disclosed more than a suspicion that the actions of parents were directed by a deliberate desire to be rid of the child. There was also definite evidence in several

cases that the child himself had been impressed by the amenities of life in "approved schools" as the result of the glowing accounts supplied either by brothers or acquaintances of the life in these schools. In several cases, we put it to the child whether if he had reflected that his delinquencies might have resulted in legal corporal punishment, he would have persisted in his delinquent career. The replies left no room for doubt; the possibility of such punishment would have deterred a certain number of cases.

There is no intention, however, of entering here into a discussion on the question of corporal punishment.

Our series has also illustrated very well indeed the very great extent to which parents are to blame for the serious misdemeanours of their children. There seems to be a growing lack of the sense of responsibility in many cases and discipline in the home, both of the parents themselves and of the children, leaves much to be desired. As regards environment, in the sense of social status and housing conditions, it is noteworthy that our series has included cases from all grades. But it cannot be reiterated too often that in regard to delinquency, as also in regard to almost every other aspect of child-life, far and away the most important environmental factor is not the material social conditions, but the character and influence of the parents. Parents do not realise, for example, that discord in the home, or the differential treatment of step-children, may set up a mental conflict in the mind of a child, and that the outcome of such conflict may be the development of anti-social behaviour such as stealing.

As regards external influences, much has been said about the influences of the films and of the worst type of literature provided for children. In our series a good deal of support is given to the contention that films of the gangster type have influenced older children to commit crimes. One lad of sixteen years who, besides stealing, had assaulted his father with a knife, confessed freely that his hero was a well-advertised American gangster. His main object in life was to read "gangster" literature and to see "gangster" films. His American gangster was in the mind of the boy a "hero" because "He must be a brave man to do what he does with everybody against him."

As regards the methods of investigation employed in our series, perhaps a few comments may be of interest. The School Medical Department is in an extremely favourable position as regards obtaining a great amount of information in a very short time about any child in the city. In addition to the Police and the Probation Officers, we call upon the assistance of the Children's Care Department, the teachers, who are specially helpful, and closely linked voluntary associations such as the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

We have also received the co-operation of medical practitioners in several cases. But, although information from outside sources is of great help, we consider it as quite essential that the medical officers investigating the case should visit the home without announcing the visit. There is all the difference in the world between the impression gained by seeing the parents in Court or in the office and seeing the parents at home.

The child is interviewed at the office or in the Remand Home, as the case may be. Several interviews are necessary, and it is thoroughly appreciated that in the short interval between the reference of the child for examination and the subsequent appearance in Court there is frequently not sufficient opportunity for the psychological investigation which is desirable. The nature of the examination of the child varies with circumstances, but usually includes physical, mental and psychological investigation. The assistance of Professor Jessop of the University College is enlisted in certain cases.

As regards treatment, the problem is a very difficult one. In spite of the realisation that parents may wish to be rid of the child and the disinclination to abet them in this wish, it is frequently the case that, in the interests of the child, the only course open is to remove him from his environment. In a fair number of cases—particularly cases which have not appeared in Court—we can claim a considerable amount of success. In such cases, in the absence of an established Child Guidance Clinic with treatment staff, we have to rely on an attempt to influence the parent directly or through the Probation Officers, whose assistance is greatly valued.

If the present increase in Juvenile Court cases continues and if the available accommodation in "approved schools" continues to be fully taxed, then the treatment of delinquent children will depend more and more on local resources in the way of child guidance. There appears to be no alternative except the further investigation of methods which will serve as a deterrent, acting either on the parents, or on the child, or on both. Education on such a very complex matter as delinquency and its obscure psychological causes only holds out hopes of very slender success among many of the parents.

The work done locally has proved of fascinating interest and has been rendered doubly useful by the intelligent and sympathetic co-operation rendered by many interested persons. A special tribute is due to the officials and Justices of the Children's Court, to the Superintendent of the Children's Care Department, and to the Probation Officers.

APPENDIX B.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS.

(By H. M. COHEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.).

This investigation forms part of studies concerning the interrelation existing between

- (1) Social and economic status ;
- (2) Stanford-Binet and Performance Intelligence Quotients ;
- (3) Free Association Tests used as a measure of Intelligence ;
- (4) Otis Group Intelligence Tests ;

in a group of mentally defective children.

In the endeavour to discover the relationship between intelligence and the social and economic status, the problem of measuring the latter presented itself. It has been realised that there are differences existing amongst the homes in other social enquiries, but at first these have appeared qualitative and so apparently incapable of measurement. Later, workers attempted comparison by means of single facts, such as the possession of a telephone or the number of books in the home library. Dr. Lawrence in a recent investigation into the relationship between intelligence and inheritance pointed out that the measurement of social class was difficult, and that there was no known means of weighting various factors occurring in each home and combining these to form a reliable social index. Dr. Lawrence relied on a single factor, namely, occupation. All the occupations were grouped into five classes which gave five broad social strata.

Sims, in America, has devised a score card with twenty-three queries with an arbitrary weighting for each. Applying this standard to the present investigation, it was realised that information, in the great majority of cases, could be elicited for three of those queries only. It appears that the Sims score card is first of all applicable to American conditions and a similar scale for this country would be very different in its items, and secondly, that this scale covers a greater spread of social status.

Typical questions on the Sims score card are :—

- (1) Have you a telephone in your home ? Yes. No.
- (2) Is your home heated by a furnace in the basement ? Yes. No.

(10) Do you have your own room in which to study? Yes. No.

(17) How often do you have your dental work done?
Never. When needed. Once a year. Oftener.

(19) Does your family own an auto which is not a truck?
None. One. Two or more.

In pursuing the present enquiry, various items and conditions in the homes were considered to be of much importance in the assessment of the socio-economic index. A standardised questionnaire was then drawn up on the basis that the more factors existing, the more favourable the home circumstances. I am indebted to the Children's Care Department for the visiting of these homes and the obtaining of the required information.

On analysis, certain questions had to be eliminated either on account of the difficulty in obtaining accurate information or because of the difficulty in weighting the response in relation to the general scale. The remaining questions were considered satisfactory, and an arbitrary weighting was given to each.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

HULL SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Children at Malton Street Special School.

Environmental Survey.

Name of Child.....Date of Birth.....
Address.....
Parent or Guardian.....Step-father or Step-mother.....
Trade or Occupation of Parent.....Regular or Casual.....
Employed or Unemployed.....No. of weeks employed in past year.....
Mother working? Yes. No. Casual or Regular.....

Home Conditions.

No. of rooms : Day.....Night.....
Type of accommodation : (a) Dwelling (b) Tenement (c) Rooms (d) Other.
No. in Family : Adults.....Children.....(Ages.....)
Any other member of family attended M.D. School?.....

Money Condition (Weekly Average).

Head of Family.....Contributions of others.....Unemployment Benefit.....
 Public Assistance.....Other Income, *e.g.*, Pension.....
Total Income.....
 Rent.....Insurance.....Other regular weekly payments.....

Status.

Bath O Wireless O Gramophone O
 Newspapers taken.....
 In Living Room :—Lino O Curtains O Tablecloths O Bed O Clock O
 Tinned Food O Pictures O
 Condition of Wallpaper.....Pets.....

GENERAL CONDITION OF HOME.....

Date..... Signature.....

SCORING THE QUESTIONNAIRE.*Housing Conditions.*

The score was evaluated by discovering the room-person ratio and drawing up a scale which ranged from one point for a ratio below 0.29 to 8 points for a ratio of 1.5.

Money Conditions.

It was considered that this item in an economic index should have a heavy weighting. The points were awarded then, according to the formula of dividing the total weekly income in shillings by the number of occupants depending on this money, subtracting from this the number 5, and multiplying the result by two. This gave a maximum of 20 points in this series.

Insurance.

Private insurance is a criterion of social thrift and a point was awarded for each weekly contribution of sixpence. The maximum was placed at five.

Status of the Family.

The score for the possession of a bath, wireless and gramophone was a point for each item. Next the type of newspaper taken was considered, and the score of one to three points according to an arbitrary classification was awarded. The living room was then considered. One point each was awarded for the presence

of linoleum, curtains, a tablecloth and pictures. On the other hand one point was subtracted for the presence of a bed in this room and also for the use of tinned food. A point was awarded for wallpaper in good condition. After consideration a point was awarded for the possession of a domestic pet.

General Condition of the Home.

The care and attention to details of cleanliness and home management were the criteria used for the assessment of the value of this query. The following grades were recognised: good, fair and poor; two points were awarded to the first, one point to the second and nothing for the third.

Total Score.

The maximum score in this scale was forty-eight.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS.

The group contained 145 children, the mean Stanford-Binet I.Q. being 60.4 and the $\sigma_{I.Q.}$ being 5.67. The mean score in the Social Status Schedule was 22.8 and the σ was 7.85. The correlation between these two measures was $r = .052 \pm .056$. As a correlation as large as this would occur more than 50 times out of a hundred where no real correlation existed, it appears that there is no correlation whatever between Stanford-Binet I.Q. and the present measure of Social Status in this restricted group. Different weighting of the part scores may give another result and something may be discovered by a comparison of the occupation rating with this measure of the economic environment.

APPENDIX C.

From the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic (D. C. Muir, M.D., M.R.C.P., and J. W. Brown, M.D., M.R.C.P.).

ADHERENT PERICARDIUM.

Much attention has again been devoted to the problem of the adherent pericardium in childhood on account of its potential dangers to life and the frequency with which permanent disability results. We have examined with the electrocardiograph a large number of these patients. Several points of interest have emerged from this study. As a routine these cases are not only electrocardiographed in the recumbent dorsal position, but also lying on their right and then on their left side. We have found by this means that it has been possible to assess the amount of fixation of the heart by the adhesive process, for in cases where the adhesions extend to the mediastinum and the heart is fixed vertically, there is no change of axis deviation in the resultant electrocardiograms. In cases in which the heart is not involved in a mediastino-pericarditis, but simply involved in adhesions to such structures as the pleura and chest wall there are changes in axis deviation on rotation of the patient. The inference to be drawn from this investigation is that in those cases which exhibit the physical signs of an adherent pericardium, and which show signs electrocardiographically of changing axis deviation on rotation, are those in whom surgical measures to free the heart are likely to be of benefit. At the same time we have endeavoured to correlate the physical signs in the groups of patients with fixed axis deviation and changed axis deviation. The study of autopsy material derived from cases exhaustively observed in life has shown that in the adherent pericardium, despite the enormous hypertrophy of the heart, the presence of a diastolic murmur does not necessarily indicate that aortic incompetence is present. In two cases the diastolic murmur was shewn to be due to pulmonary incompetence, the so-called Graham Steel murmur.

Cases with adherent pericardium as a group most often show significant electrocardiographic changes. The incidence of such changes is much higher in this group than in any other group of rheumatic hearts studied. Auricular fibrillation has now been observed in several of our cases. We are as yet unable to explain the 80 per cent. higher mortality in females as compared with males in our series of cases.

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE.

We hope to publish shortly in the journals the results of a study of over two hundred cases of congenital heart disease observed in children. One hundred and fifty cases have now been studied with the electrocardiograph and it is hoped that as this figure reaches two hundred the results of this additional investigation may be suitably recorded.

Whilst a detailed statement of the results of this work is premature, it may be mentioned that there is actually no typical electrocardiogram of congenital heart disease as a whole. The findings described by other workers in this field, especially as regards the abnormal height of the ventricular complexes are by no means borne out in our investigation, where such tall complexes, although they do occur, are a rarity. Although we have made detailed examinations of eighty cases of the *maladie de Roger*, we have never seen a case of congenital heart block which is said to be most often found in this condition. These cases unless submitted to electrocardiographic methods often escape detection for, unlike the adult with heart block, the ventricular rate is comparatively fast.

As a guiding principle in our studies with congenital heart disease we have endeavoured to avoid complexity in diagnosis. Our feeling has been that it is better and more practical to restrict diagnosis to types. Knowledge of these types has been largely built up not only by the study of our own cases but also by the study and analysis of cases recorded in the literature. It is only by means of this that knowledge of this obscure, but very important, and much misinterpreted, group can be advanced. The work of this clinic in this respect has aroused considerable interest elsewhere, and the clinic this year was visited by members of the Association of Physicians who were meeting in Leeds. They were shown, and took a lively pleasure in examining, a large series of selected interesting and unusual cases.

This year it is hoped to publish the results of a study of the Tetralogy of Fallot. This combination of defects, the commonest cause of cyanosis in childhood, consists of pulmonary stenosis, an interventricular septal defect, dextra position of the aorta and hypertrophy of the right ventricle. It will be appreciated that the situation of the aorta so that it rides over both ventricles, together with the obstruction to the passage of blood to the lungs offered by a narrowed pulmonary artery, must permit the passage of a large shunt of venous blood into the aorta. The subject thus becomes permanently cyanotic, and whilst the condition is compatible with life until the thirties, the subject is necessarily handicapped in the struggle for existence. At the same time a sufferer is in most cases educable, in fact we find mental defect uncommon in this series, and consequently every

effort has been made to help these cases to acquire some schooling so that when they reach the school-leaving age they are not entirely unequipped. With care and instruction they are for the most part capable of sedentary occupation and this seems a better alternative to a life spent in an institution at the public expense.

In the early years of life cyanosis may only be moderate but the physical signs are characteristic. The radiological picture is of the utmost value in diagnosis and the electrocardiographic signs are invariably those of right axis deviation.

Our impression of the work of the clinic as a whole is that it has fulfilled a very valuable part, not only in preventing invalidism, but also in promoting the happiness and comfort of our patients.

We have felt that the work has been greatly appreciated by both patients and parents alike and that they have always been most helpful and co-operative in every way, and have with patience, and indeed pleasure, submitted to the often exhaustive examination that careful and detailed work entails.

APPENDIX D.

Report on Physical Training, 1934.

General.

During the year I have visited 93 departments and have seen 414 teachers conducting lessons in Physical Training. The public baths were visited 54 times during the swimming season and 88 times during the winter session when the baths are covered and utilised for physical training lessons. Seventy visits were made to playing fields, 21 to play centres and 24 to evening institutes.

The revised syllabus of Physical Training was issued to the schools in February, 1934. It has been welcomed by teachers and particularly by those who have attended Physical Training Classes. Particular stress has been laid in this syllabus upon the time to be given to Physical Training, viz., two periods each day whenever conditions allow in the Infants' Departments and daily periods in the other departments. At present all Infants' and Junior Departments have a daily lesson. In the Senior Departments the time varies considerably, the recognised minimum being 100 minutes per week.

Playing Fields.

One public park, one rented field and twelve of the Education Committee's fields were used during the year. The fields are gradually being brought into good condition by systematic cutting, rolling, returfing of bare areas, levelling, etc. Arrangements were made this year for an initial "marking out" of each field. The schools using the fields shared out the work of keeping the "pitches" marked.

Swimming.

There are four baths available for use by the elementary school children. Those in the North, North-West and West suffice for the needs of the schools in those districts, but in the East there is a great need for a second bath. There are 33 departments in that district with 4,654 children aged 11 plus. Of this number 857 have attended for two seasons. If these were eliminated there would still remain 3,797 to be catered for, and swimming lessons are available in the bath for 2,400.

Considering the large classes with which the Instructors have to deal, the results are very good. Three boys' and three girls' departments obtained 100%

swimmers by the end of the season. The number of boys' classes attending the baths is 92 and girls 68, and the number of certificates awarded for the past three years is :—

		1932	1933	1934
Boys	....	2163	2628	2944
Girls	....	1172	1407	2223

Evening Institutes.

The standard of the work is a decided improvement upon that seen last year.

Classes for Teachers.

Classes for Women Teachers of Std. III, IV, V and infants were arranged and a games class was held for men teachers. All these classes were exceedingly well attended.

Five lecture demonstrations were arranged for teachers and one physical training demonstration for the students of the Training Colleges.

Play Centres.

Six Play Centres are open three evenings each week and are fully used. The average number of children in attendance per evening at each of the play centres was 400. The help given by the girls at the Day Street Junior Instruction Centre and the students from the Municipal Training College is much appreciated and thanks are due to the many departments of the schools that keep the centres supplied with children's illustrated papers.

Sports Days.

The District and Final Sports Days were held as usual and 36 departments organized their own Sports Days. At the Yorkshire Schools' Sports the contingents of boys and girls from Hull were again the Yorkshire champions. Hull children also secured four national championships.

Voluntary Games Associations.

The following Associations continue their very useful work :—

1. The Hull Schools' Football Association—Boys.
2. The Hull Schools' Rugby Association—Boys.
3. The Hull Schools' Cricket Association—Boys.
4. The Hull Schools' Sports Association—Boys and Girls.
5. The Hull Schools' Swimming Association—Boys and Girls.
6. The Hull Schools' Girls' Games Association—Girls.

K. MEADEN BAKER,
Organiser of Physical Training.